

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 45.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

TWO CENTS

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In Porto Rico.

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About 8,000 Regulars.

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Apparently the Spanish Commander Was
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Left Some Remingtons and Mausers in
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Two Companies Acted as Guard.

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He is ordered to turn over that com-
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The United States transport Concho,
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The Concho remained at anchor for
three days and during that time five
deaths occurred on board. They were
buried at sea.

OUR OFFICIAL CONDOLENCE.

White Told to Express Sorrow to German
Government Over Bismarck's Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—By direction
of the president, the following dispatch
was sent last night to Hon. Andrew D.
White, United States ambassador to
Germany:

WASHINGTON, July 31.

White, Ambassador, Berlin:

"The president charges you to express
in the proper official quarter to the be-
lieved German nation and to the family
of the deceased statesman the sorrow
which the government and people of
the United States feel at the passing
away of the great chancellor, whose
memory is ever associated with the
greatness of the German empire."
(Signed) "ADEE,
Acting Secretary."

Emperor Deeply Affected.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news
of the alarming change in the condi-
tion of Prince Bismarck reached Em-
peror William late Saturday evening.
When the emperor was informed of the
prince's death early Sunday morning
he was deeply affected and ordered his
yacht to return immediately. The
Hohenzollern, with the emperor on
board, is expected to reach Kiel this
evening. The flag on the yacht is fly-
ing at half mast.

For Municipal League Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Several dele-
gations of mayors and councilmen arrived
from the west yesterday and last night
a party came in from various cities in
New York, Connecticut and New Jer-
sey to attend the American Municipal
League convention.

THE REPLY TO SPAIN.

Some of the Terms Said to Have Been
Decided Upon by the Cabinet Be-
fore Meeting Cambon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Before the
meeting with M. Cambon, Saturday,
the cabinet is believed to have decided
on the following points:

Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be
ceded to the United States; one of the
Ladrone islands (probably Guam) to be
ceded to the United States as a coaling
station, and, as an immediate step, all
Spanish military forces in the West
Indies to be withdrawn, with the for-
mal relinquishment by Spain of her
sovereignty over any possessions among
those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet
agreed upon the following point: That
Manila bay, with the city and the sur-
rounding territory, should be retained
in the possession of the United States,
at least for such a length of time as is
necessary to devise and put into opera-
tion some plan for the future govern-
ment of the entire group.

After this point the main divergence
of opinion began, and all sorts of
propositions were put forward and
urged by individual members as to the
best means of dealing with the future
of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion
the element that had strongly urged the
necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in
any settlement we should arrange re-
ceived a severe check through the re-
ceipt of a cable dispatch from Admiral
Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief
had assumed a defiant attitude, and
Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion
that the United States would be obliged
to make war upon them, with 150,000
troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a com-
plete dismissal of the proposition to
take the insurgents into account in set-
tling the terms of peace, it did not have
the effect to cause an agreement upon
the proposition to defer action upon
the question as to the disposition of the
islands until the other phases of the
peace negotiations have been satisfac-
torily adjusted, meaning by that
the matter goes over until the last
Spanish flag has disappeared from the
western hemisphere and the American
flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling
stations we require in Oriental waters.

The discussion lasted two hours and
a quarter before the cabinet hit upon
the best course for the United States to
adopt. It was finally decided that what
we desire could be best done by the ap-
pointment of a joint commission, lim-
ited in its representation to the gov-
ernments of the United States and
Spain which commission is to endeavor
to settle the details of the government
of the Philippines and determine what
treatment shall be accorded the insur-
gents, the United States army and
navy meanwhile occupying Manila and
Manila bay and thus retaining a posi-
tion to enforce speedily the verdict that
shall be finally reached by the com-
mission.

Some point, it is said, was modified,
after argument with M. Cambon.

Wade Ordered to Washington.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 1.—
A genuine surprise was sprung at Camp
Thomas yesterday afternoon. Instead
of further troops being ordered out as
might have been expected, Major Gen-
eral James F. Wade, commanding the
army at Camp Thomas, was ordered to
report forthwith to the secretary of
war at Washington.

Five Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Five persons at-
tending the picnic of the Chicago
Cloakmakers' union at Columbia park
yesterday were drowned in the Des-
plaines river. The dead: Annie Selb-
venski, Annie Pogratski, Jacob Harris,
A. Schiessenberg and Samuel Roche.

A PAINFUL DEATH

Bismarck Passed Away After
Hard Struggle.

NOT EXPECTED SO SOON

A Sudden Change For the Worse Came
Saturday Forenoon.

WHOLE FAMILY WERE PRESENT.

His Last Words Were to His Daughter,
Who Wiped the Perspiration From His
Brow—He Said Thanks, My Child—The
Dead Statesman Will Be Buried Upon
the Hill Opposite the Castle—The Em-
peror Reported to Have Felt Very
Badly After Receiving the News—
Started Back Home From Norwegian
Waters, Where He Had Gone on a
Yachting Trip—Some of the German
Papers Missed the News.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch
says the news of Prince Bismarck's
death Saturday night reached Berlin at
a late hour and was only generally
known Sunday morning. A number of
papers, including The Post, The Vor-
waerts and The Deutsche Zeitung did
not contain the news of the prince's
demise. The Kreuz Zeitung and some
others had only a brief notice.

The Tageblatt issued a special dis-
patch. The Lokal Anzeiger prints
the fullest details from its special corre-
spondent at Friedrichsruhe, but the
other papers, misled by Dr. Schwenin-
ger's and the family's statements re-
garding the prince's condition, made no
provision to obtain news of his death.
A majority of the provincial papers did
not contain the news. Yesterday morn-
ing no news of any kind regarding the
funeral arrangements was obtainable.
The Hamburger Correspondent and The
Nachrichten appear with mourning
borders and publish long obituary no-
tices.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest de-
tails of the last days and death of Bis-
marck. It says: "On Tuesday even-
ing an improvement set in in the
prince's condition, in which repeated
changes for the worse had occurred
since October last, and he was able to
appear at the table and take part in the
conversation, drinking champagne and
afterwards smoking several pipes,
which he had not done lately."

"His condition was so satisfactory
that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince
had gone to bed, left with the inten-
tion of returning on Saturday. His
condition was comparatively satisfac-
tory throughout Friday and Saturday
morning. He read the Nachrichten
and conversed on politics, particularly
referring to Russian affairs. In the
forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling
jocularly at the small portion of spirits
in his drinking water. Then a sudden
change for the worse occurred in conse-
quence of an acute attack of pulmonary
oedema, and in the course of the after-
noon he frequently became uncon-
scious."

"Recently, besides periods of unusual
mental clearness, the prince had had
intervals of drowsiness, falling into
long, sound and beneficial sleep, on
awakening from which he would be
completely refreshed."

"On Saturday evening grave symp-
toms appeared. Death came after a great
struggle. Dr. Schweninger was able
to some extent to lighten the last mo-
ments, wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe more freely."

"The last words Prince Bismarck ut-
tered were addressed to his daughter,
Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the
perspiration from his forehead. They
were: 'Thanks, my child.'"

"The whole family were assembled
at the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared
quietly and simply that the prince was
dead."

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the
news to Emperor William in Norway."

"The prince lies as he used to sleep,
in an easy position, with his head
slightly inclined to the left. The ex-
pression on his face is mild and peace-
ful. It is remarked that his head re-
mained warm for an unusually long
time."

"In accordance with Prince Bis-
marck's wish, he will be buried upon
the hill opposite the castle in the vi-
cinity of Hirschgrube."

To Organize Militia In Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 1.—
Alaskan advisers say that Governor
Brady, who will soon organize militia
companies at Juneau, Skagway and
Sitka, has been notified by the interior
department that over \$7,000 has been
set aside by the government for the
equipment of Alaska militia.



GENERAL MACIAS.

Second and Third Wisconsin and the
Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments out
a mile and a half on the military road
after dusk last night, retaining two
companies of the Sixteenth to act as a
provost guard in the city. Captain
Allison has been appointed provost mar-
shal and with the aid of the local con-
stabulary has preserved excellent order,
although most of the entire population
of the city remained in the streets cele-
brating the arrival of their American
liberators until long after midnight.

General Jose Garcia, who is in im-
mediate command of the Spanish regu-
lars—not believed to number more than
500—was deserted by most of the Span-
ish volunteers in his command during
the night, and they began straggling
back to the city with the dawn. They
immediately presented themselves to
the provost marshal and surrendered
their arms.

The appearance of the volunteers
aroused in the breast of the natives
who had suffered at their hands in the
past, especially the political prisoners
who were released when we took the
city, a desire for revenge, and they be-
gan to ferret out all the Spaniards in
the city who had ever been in the vol-
unteer service and dragged them to the
plaza. Bloodhounds could not have
been more savage. Most of the Span-
iards in hiding upon being discovered
were hauled in triumph in hooting,
jeering mobs to General Wilson's head-
quarters or to the provost marshal's
office in the municipal building. Some
of the natives even began looting the
residences of the Spaniards. They
mistook liberty for license and were
crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon
taught them that revenge could not be
wrecked under the protection of our
flag, and peremptorily ordered that the
arrest of the Spanish suspects should
cease.

The Spaniards will probably retire
as far back as Aibonito, about 35 miles
on the road to San Juan, where they
are likely to make a stand if they re-
ceive reinforcements. They left here
entirely without artillery, which makes
it even more obvious that an attack at
this point was never dreamed of by
them. Not a gun was mounted. The
garrison was small and poorly armed.
All the guns with one exception that
were abandoned in the arsenal when
they beat their hasty retreat Wednes-
day night were Remingtons and Mau-
sers. There was not a mine in the har-

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greatness of the German empire.
(Signed) A. J. A. DEE,
Acting Secretary."

Emperor Deeply Affected.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news
of the alarming change in the condi-
tion of Prince Bismarck reached Em-
peror William late Saturday evening.
When the emperor was informed of the
prince's death early Sunday morning
he was deeply affected and ordered his
yacht to return immediately. The
Hohenzollern, with the emperor on
board, is expected to reach Kiel this
evening. The flag on the yacht is fly-
ing at half mast.

For Municipal League Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Several delega-
tions of mayors and councilmen arrived
from the west yesterday and last night
a party came in from various cities in
New York, Connecticut and New Jer-
sey to attend the American Municipal
League convention.

THE REPLY TO SPAIN.

Some of the Terms Said to Have Been
Decided Upon by the Cabinet Be-
fore Meeting Cambon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Before the
meeting with M. Cambon, Saturday,
the cabinet is believed to have decided
on the following points:

Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be
ceded to the United States; one of the
Ladrones islands (probably Guam) to be
ceded to the United States as a coaling
station, and, as an immediate step, all
Spanish military forces in the West
Indies to be withdrawn, with the for-
mal relinquishment by Spain of her
sovereignty over any possessions among
those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet
agreed upon the following point: That
Manila bay, with the city and the sur-
rounding territory, should be retained
in the possession of the United States,
at least for such a length of time as is
necessary to devise and put into opera-
tion some plan for the future govern-
ment of the entire group.

After this point the main divergence
of opinion began, and all sorts of
propositions were put forward and
urged by individual members as to the
best means of dealing with the future
of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion
the element that had strongly urged the
necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in
any settlement we should arrange re-
ceived a severe check through the re-
ceipt of a cable dispatch from Admiral
Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief
had assumed a defiant attitude, and
Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion
that the United States would be obliged
to make war upon them, with 150,000
troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a com-
plete dismissal of the proposition to
take the insurgents into account in set-
tling the terms of peace, it did not have
the effect to cause an agreement upon
the proposition to defer action upon
the question as to the disposition of the
islands until the other phases of the
peace negotiations have been satisfac-
torily adjusted, meaning by that that
the matter goes over until the last
Spanish flag has disappeared from the
western hemisphere and the American
flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling
stations we require in Oriental waters.

The discussion lasted two hours and
a quarter before the cabinet hit upon
the best course for the United States to
adopt. It was finally decided that what
we desire could be best done by the ap-
pointment of a joint commission, lim-
ited in its representation to the gov-
ernments of the United States and
Spain which commission is to endeavor
to settle the details of the government
of the Philippines and determine what
treatment shall be accorded the insur-
gents, the United States army and
navy meanwhile occupying Manila and
Manila bay and thus retaining a posi-
tion to enforce speedily the verdict that
shall be finally reached by the com-
mission.

Some point, it is said, was modified,
after argument with M. Cambon.

Wade Ordered to Washington.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 1.—
A genuine surprise was sprung at Camp
Thomas yesterday afternoon. Instead
of further troops being ordered out as
might have been expected, Major Gen-
eral James F. Wade, commanding the
army at Camp Thomas, was ordered to
report forthwith to the secretary of
war at Washington.

Five Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Five persons at-
tending the picnic of the Chicago
Cloakmakers' union at Columbia park
yesterday were drowned in the Des-
plains river. The dead: Annie Selb-
venski, Annie Pogratski, Jacob Harris,
A. Schiessenberg and Samuel Roche.

A PAINFUL DEATH

Bismarck Passed Away After
Hard Struggle.

NOT EXPECTED SO SOON

A Sudden Change For the Worse Came
Saturday Forenoon.

WHOLE FAMILY WERE PRESENT.

His Last Words Were to His Daughter,
Who Wiped the Perspiration From His
Brow—He Said Thanks, My Child—The
Dead Statesman Will Be Buried Upon
the Hill Opposite the Castle—The Em-
peror Reported to Have Felt Very
Badly After Receiving the News—
Started Back Home From Norwegian
Waters, Where He Had Gone on a
Yachting Trip—Some of the German
Papers Missed the News.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch
says the news of Prince Bismarck's
death Saturday night reached Berlin at
a late hour and was only generally
known Sunday morning. A number of
papers, including The Post, The Vor-
waerts and The Deutsche Zeitung did
not contain the news of the prince's
demise. The Kreuz Zeitung and some
others had only a brief notice.

The Tageblatt issued a Bismarck sup-
plement. The Lokal Anzeiger prints
the fullest details from its special cor-
respondent at Friedrichsharhe, but the
other papers, misled by Dr. Schwenin-
ger's and the family's statements re-
garding the prince's condition, made no
provision to obtain news of his death.
A majority of the provincial papers did
not contain the news. Yesterday morn-
ing no news of any kind regarding the
funeral arrangements was obtainable.
The Hamburger Correspondent and The
Nachrichten appear with mourning
borders and publish long obituary no-
tices.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest de-
tails of the last days and death of Bi-
smarck. It says: "On Tuesday even-
ing an improvement set in in the
prince's condition, in which repeated
changes for the worse had occurred
since October last, and he was able to
appear at the table and take part in the
conversation, drinking champagne and
afterwards smoking several pipes,
which he had not done lately."

"His condition was so satisfactory
that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince
had gone to bed, left with the inten-
tion of returning on Saturday. His
condition was comparatively satisfac-
tory throughout Friday and Saturday
morning. He read the Nachrichten
and conversed on politics, particularly
referring to Russian affairs. In the
forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling
jocularly at the small portion of spirits
in his drinking water. Then a sudden
change for the worse occurred in conse-
quence of an acute attack of pulmonary
oedema, and in the course of the after-
noon he frequently became uncon-
scious."

"Recently, besides periods of unusual
mental clearness, the prince had had
intervals of drowsiness, falling into
long, sound and beneficial sleep, on
awakening from which he would be
completely refreshed."

"On Saturday evening grave symp-
toms appeared. Death came after a great
struggle. Dr. Schweninger was able
to some extent to lighten the last mo-
ments, wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe more freely."

"The last words Prince Bismarck ut-
tered were addressed to his daughter,
Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the
perspiration from his forehead. They
were: 'Thanks, my child.'"

"The whole family were assembled
at the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared
quietly and simply that the prince was
dead."

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the
news to Emperor William in Norway.
The prince lies as he used to sleep,
in an easy position, with his head
slightly inclined to the left. The ex-
pression on his face is mild and peace-
ful. It is remarked that his head re-
mained warm for an unusually long
time."

"In accordance with Prince Bi-
smarck's wish, he will be buried upon
the hill opposite the castle in the vi-
cinity of Hirschgrube."

To Organize Militia in Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 1.—
Alaskan advisers say that Governor
Brady, who will soon organize militia
companies at Juneau, Skagway and
Sitka, has been notified by the interior
department that over \$7,000 has been
set aside by the government for the
equipment of Alaska militia.



GENERAL MACIAS.

Second and Third Wisconsin and the
Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments out
a mile and a half on the military road
after dusk last night, retaining two
companies of the Sixteenth to act as a
provost guard in the city. Captain
Allison has been appointed provost mar-
shal and with the aid of the local con-
stabulary has preserved excellent order,
although most of the entire population
of the city remained in the streets cele-
brating the arrival of their American
liberators until long after midnight.

General Jose Garcia, who is in im-
mediate command of the Spanish regu-
lars—not believed to number more than
500—was deserted by most of the Span-
ish volunteers in his command during
the night, and they began straggling
back to the city with the dawn. They
immediately presented themselves to
the provost marshal and surrendered
their arms.

The appearance of the volunteers
aroused in the breast of the natives
who had suffered at their hands in the
past, especially the political prisoners
who were released when we took the
city, a desire for revenge, and they be-
gan to ferret out all the Spaniards in
the city who had ever been in the vol-
unteer service and dragged them to the
plaza. Bloodhounds could not have
been more savage. Most of the Span-
iards in hiding upon being discovered
were hauled in triumph in howling,
jeering mobs to General Wilson's head-
quarters or to the provost marshal's
office in the municipal building. Some
of the natives even began looting the
residences of the Spaniards. They
mistook liberty for license and were
crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon
taught them that revenge could not be
wrecked under the protection of our
flag, and peremptorily ordered that the
arrest of the Spanish suspects should
cease.

The Spaniards will probably retire
as far back as Aibonito, about 35 miles
on the road to San Juan, where they
are likely to make a stand if they re-
ceive reinforcements. They left here
entirely without artillery, which makes
it even more obvious that an attack at
this point was never dreamed of by
them. Not a gun was mounted. The
garrison was small and poorly armed.
All the guns with one exception that
were abandoned in the arsenal when
they beat their hasty retreat Wednes-
day night were Remingtons and Mau-
sers. There was not a mine in the har-

Special Clearance

This Week of all Ladies' Tan Shoes.

The \$2 and \$2.50 ones go at..... **1.69**
The \$4 and \$3.50 ones go at..... **2.48**
Children's and Misses tans at

48c, 75c, 98c

You can get them at
W. H. GASS',
of course.

320 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

TWO ALMOST KILLED

Narrow Escapes For Careless People.

ONE WAS MISSED A FEW INCHES

The Other Was Thrown Against a Train, but Miraculously Escaped the Wheels, and Still Lives to Think About It—Injury Slight.

Two people had very narrow escapes Saturday from being killed by trains.

The noon train at the East End crossing brushed the coat tail of a man who was crossing the track, and only the prompt application of air brakes by the engineer saved his life. The passengers in the train were thrown forward by the shock, and there was not a party aboard who did not know that something unusual had happened.

William Bradley, a colored barber from Wellsville attempted to catch the Pullman attached to the midnight train. He was jerked from his feet and thrown with his back against the car with terrific force, alighting with the upper part of his body on the platform and his legs in the small space between the track and the platform. One arm went under the train, but he managed to pull it out and lay perfectly still until the train had passed. The spectators expected to see him killed but were powerless to help him, and the train was stopped and a brakeman sent back to see if Bradley had been run over.

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Religious Exercises at Spring Grove Yesterday.

The large tent is being put up today, and all preparations made for the meetings which will commence Thursday evening.

Miss Nan Costighan, who has been the guest of Miss Nan Stevenson, has returned to her home in Columbus.

Rev. S. B. Salmon yesterday afternoon delivered an eloquent address and the services were well attended.

Mrs. Frederick and sister, Miss Bertha Lawrence, spent Sunday at the ground. The Tombstones will close their base ball season Wednesday evening with a game with the Coffin Lids.

Day of sport, Library picnic.

On the River.

The heavy rains of the past few days have not affected the river very much, but notwithstanding that a slight rise has been noticed. Saturday afternoon and all of yesterday the Ohio was rising, and the highest mark reached was 4.2 feet. The marks this morning registered 8.10 feet which is caused by a fall during the night. The weather is yet unsteady and more rain is looked for during the week. If these rains come, the packets will resume business.

The Avalon pushed up yesterday and will be down again tonight. Coal men expect a large stage by the last of the week.

The boat Lucile Armond came to Liverpool yesterday and attracted much attention. The boat is very odd in its construction, and came to Liverpool to try its speed.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

—Gaylor Carter left this morning for Waynesburg.

THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Sketch of His Life by George Alfred Townsend.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON AT ONE TIME MASTER OF ALL EUROPE.

Rising From a Youth of Little Promise to Become a King Among Men. His Unscrupulous Yet Sincere Character—A Comparison to Cromwell—His Unfinching Spirit.

To nearly all Americans and many German-Americans the origin of such a man as Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck will be obscure even after explanation. The circumstances of German civilization are so different from British and French development that this biography must commence with some little history.

The north of Europe, in the direction of the River Elbe, a good while remained in the hands of the heathen Baltic tribes after fine nations had appeared under the French and Normans. To subdue these semi-Slavonic unbelievers crusades were sent on foot, and the warriors of the cross and of the feudal German empire were rewarded with the feudal or military lands which they took from the natives. Among these unknown warriors were the ancestors of Bismarck.

He was born April 1, 1815, and might have been called among American school-boys, therefore, an April fool. In his babyhood Napoleon had burst from Elba and carried his banner again for 100 days almost to the North sea. In laying low Napoleon as he passed through Germany from Russia the year previously appeared on the field as a Prussian prince, with Blucher and his elders, the long lived king whom Bismarck was to serve 40 years afterward as prime minister. Bismarck was six years younger than Gladstone and five years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAG.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation of Bishop's Mark and refers to the bishops of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—that is, the march or line to be defended. The word is mentioned as early as 1208, or nearly 800 years before Columbus. By the river Biese stood a tower called the Bismarck Louse, in which by tradition lived a big louse who devoured the substance of the surrounding farmers. It is now said that this myth is a reflection upon a previous legend which named the tower after the Holy Cross, the Wendish barbarians perhaps considering that this Christian emblem cost them their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intellectual man, and his father resembled the chancellor. In 1806 his father married Louise Menken, who was 16, and she lived till 1889. She was the orphan daughter of a privy counselor, and her family had literary traits. Her father sympathized with the French revolution and died in 1801. Bismarck had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up in Pomerania, about Kniephof, which estate Bismarck retained until 1868.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent to school in Berlin by the side of his soldier brother, who lived a very long life. His parents spent the winter months in Berlin. Among the first things Bismarck attended to was the study of languages, becoming especially strong in English and French. His mother was handsome and socially influential. She was a bad manager, however, and spent too much money at the summer watering places. She much desired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here with father, reading, smoking, walking, helping him eat lampreys and joining in a farce called fox hunting. We go out in the pouring rain or frost with three servants, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, and the servants make the most prodigious noise, while father stands perfectly stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully expected some beast. Father asks me in the coolest manner if I have not seen something, and I reply with the most natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the world.' Then growling at the rain we start for another bush, find nothing and play the farce over again. This goes on

for three or four hours without father being in the least tired."

The tall young country squire was confirmed in his church at Berlin in 1830. He was a spoiled boy and early left his father's roof. He now and then went home, taking the stage at Berlin in the evening and getting to Stettin at noon the next day, and by the third day he would reach Kniephof and have his holiday of three weeks. At school he loved the history of his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany, and his historical attainments were ever eminent. He was not very good in Latin, but departed for the University of Goettingen at 17 years of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very animated and had rather blank but observant eyes, but was determined and enduring. All persons had to approach him with consideration. He loved dogs, had a strong memory and was a first class horseman, could swim, fence and dance, but did not like athletics.

At Goettingen one of his college mates was Motley, the American historian, who was minister at London just after Bismarck humiliated Austria. His mother refused to send him to Heidelberg because she thought he would get the detestable habit of drinking beer there. Before he left Berlin he had fought a duel with a Jew lad named Wolf and cut off Wolf's spectacles and received a wipe in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled through the Harz mountains on foot, and for throwing a bottle out through a window after breakfast was summoned before the faculty and came in with his enormous dog, which caused him to be fined 5 thalers. He fought about 20 duels at Goettingen and was wounded only once, showing the scar on his cheek. He is said never to have attended a lecture, rather displeased his fastidious mother, yet he passed his examination by natural gifts. He was full of hard pranks.

At 20 he was made a notary or examiner in Berlin and had much to do with getting divorces. At a court ball he met his future master and king, who was struck with his tall form and grim countenance. "Justice," said Prince William, "must seek her advocates according to their height in the guards." A favorite cousin once gave him a letter to deliver, which he forgot, and when he returned it to her in three weeks he said, "I did not deliver this in order to entirely cure my cousin of the habit of intrusting me with letters." Sometimes he would let a parcel of young foxes into the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the dry, common life of Prussia was insufficient, Bismarck was sure to attain distinction only in some irregular, perhaps overbearing, way. He was all the time getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his mother desired, and for that reason went to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western section of Prussia, where there was a special court, but this was a bathing resort, and Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians and Englishmen and went with them on excursions everywhere. His first rate English made him a favorite with the young men of that nation, but he got into many scrapes and consequently had himself transferred to Potsdam, the old royal residence, an hour's ride from Berlin, where after 1838 he went into the messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to ruin, and he undertook to hear agricultural lectures. The sons took charge of their parents' estates in order to save them from destruction. He went into the provincial diet of Pomerania at Stettin, but got tired of its monotony. As an agriculturist, however, he showed some vigor and was a rather severe employer, yet after a hard day's supervision he would get on his horse and ride 10 miles to some evening assembly in a town. He was moody at times from the want of real domestic life, and some called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts, he would dash through the fields in solitude and again bring in a loud company and make a night of it, so that tales were told of him as if he were some haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared to be a Liberal in politics. In this country solitude at Kniephof, near the Baltic, however, he read much in every direction—theology and philosophy as well as history. He studied Spinoza deeply, visited France and England and had a remarkable impudence with his official superiors. The old father died in 1845, and the sons divided the property, and Bismarck kept Kniephof and Schoenhausen.

We must understand that Prussia had undergone a complete transformation in the early part of the present century, when she recklessly attacked Napoleon and was overrun by him in one brief campaign. He imposed upon her conditions of the hardest character. Her western provinces were absorbed in one of his experimental kingdoms, and her army was compelled to be kept at a low standard. Two remarkable men, Stein and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these conditions and yet raise Prussia to her former military rank. They therefore compelled the whole population to be a certain period under arms, and this was the commencement of the great military system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first prominence in politics was in contending against the taxpayers who would not allow the army to be kept up to an extravagant standard at their expense, while he meditated recreating Germany by driving Austria out of it and consolidating the smaller states, which after the close of the French revolution governed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

STAR BargainStore

20c Fancy Ribbons for 10c, 25c, 35c. Fancy Ribbons for 12½.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols at about : : : Half Price.

SUMMER GOODS AT HALF PRICE OR LESS.

Read every word of our advertisement, We do not intend to carry over a dollar's worth of summer goods, if a price will sell it.

WASH GOODS.

Beginning tomorrow we will put the knife still deeper to close it quick.

20c pique in pink, light blue and navy for 10c.

25 pieces of light and dark lawn sold at 10, 12½ and 15c, your choice for 5c.

15c organdies and dimities, large and small patterns, reduced to 7½c.

20c organdies and Swiss mulls for 10c.

25c French organdies 12½c.

35c French organdies 19c.

15c cotton covert cloth for skirts for 10c.

CRASH FOR SKIRTS.

12½c grade for 8c, 15c grade for 10c.

17½c grade for 12½c, and 20c grade for 15c.

Millinery Almost Given Away.

\$2 hats for 50c, \$3 hats for \$1. \$4 and \$5 hats for \$1.50.

Children's \$1.25 trimmed hats for 50c.

One lot of ladies' untrimmed sailors for 5c.

One lot of 50c trimmed sailors in all colors for 19c.

One lot of 75c and \$1 sailors for 25c.

\$1 and \$1.25 sailors, the best shapes, for 50c.

Children's trimmed and untrimmed sailors at half price and less.

One lot of ladies's shapes sold at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, your choice for 25c.

15c roses for 6c. 25c roses for 15c.

One lot of wings worth 25c for 10c.

Krinkled chiffon worth \$1 a yard for 50c.

WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

50c shirt waists for 25c.

\$1 waists for 50c.

\$1.25 waists for 75c.

\$1 white waists for 69c.

White waists trimmed in insertion worth \$1.50 for 98c.

Light and medium colored wrappers cheap at \$1 for 63c.

Percal wrappers cheap at \$1.25, reduced to 75c.

\$1.50 percale and lawn wrappers for 98c.

\$2 percale and lawn wrappers for \$1.25.

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

\$12.50 Russian blouse suits for \$5.

One lot of \$1.50 checked skirts for 75c.

\$5 black and colored skirts for \$2.98.

\$1.50 crash skirts for 89c.

\$2 white pique skirts for \$1.25.

One lot of wash dress skirts for 49c.

Domestics and Linens.

8c all linen barred crash for 5c.

6c cotton crash for 3½c.

Red table cloth for 12½c.

35c grade red table cloth for 22½c.

35c white damask for 25c.

Large size towels for 4c.

7 and 8c prints for 4c.

One lot of 10c percales, 12½c madras and 10c dress gingham for 5c. 7c cheviot for 4¾c.

Miscellaneous

50c ready made sheets for 37½c; \$1.25 bed spreads for 98c; \$2 spreads for \$1.49; 50c umbrellas for 35c; 50 dozen of ladies 12½c ox blood hose for 5c; children's 10c tan color hose for 3c; ladies' 25c ribbed vests for 15c; children's 12½c ribbed vests for 7½c; one lot of 15 and 20c ladies' linen collars for 5c, and hundreds of other articles which we can not enumerate, but you will not do yourself justice if you miss this sale.

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138 and 140 Fifth Street.

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The \$2 and \$2.50 \$1.69
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In his babyhood Napoleon had burst from Elba and carried his banner again for 100 days almost to the North sea. In laying low Napoleon as he passed through Germany from Russia the year previously appeared on the field as a Prussian prince, with Blucher and his elders, the long lived king whom Bismarck was to serve 40 years afterward as prime minister. Bismarck was six years younger than Gladstone and five years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAG.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation of Bishop's Mark and refers to the bishops of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—that is, the march or line to be defended. The word is mentioned as early as 1203, or nearly 800 years before Columbus. By the river Biese stood a tower called the Bismarck Louse, in which by tradition lived a big louse who devoured the substance of the surrounding farmers. It is now said that this myth is a reflection upon a previous legend which named the tower after the Holy Cross, the Wendish barbarians perhaps considering that this Christian emblem cost them their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intellectual man, and his father resembled the chancellor. In 1806 his father married Louise Menken, who was 16, and she lived till 1839. She was the orphan daughter of a privy counselor, and her family had literary traits. Her father sympathized with the French revolution and died in 1801. Bismarck had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up in Pomerania, about Kniephof, which estate Bismarck retained until 1868.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent to school in Berlin by the side of his soldier brother, who lived a very long life. His parents spent the winter months in Berlin. Among the first things Bismarck attended to was the study of languages, becoming especially strong in English and French. His mother was handsome and socially influential. She was a bad manager, however, and spent too much money at the summer watering places. She much desired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here with father, reading, smoking, walking, helping him eat lampreys and joining in a farce called fox hunting. We go out in the pouring rain or frost with three servants, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, and the servants make the most prodigious noise, while father stands perfectly stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully expected some beast. Father asks me in the coolest manner if I have not seen something, and I reply with the most natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the world.' Then growling at the rain we start for another bush, find nothing and play the farce over again. This goes on

for three or four hours without father being in the least tired."

The tall young country squire was confirmed in his church at Berlin in 1830. He was a spoiled boy and early left his father's roof. He now and then went home, taking the stage at Berlin in the evening and getting to Stettin at noon the next day, and by the third day he would reach Kniephof and have his holiday of three weeks. At school he loved the history of his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany, and his historical attainments were ever eminent. He was not very good in Latin, but departed for the University of Goettingen at 17 years of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very animated and had rather blank but observant eyes, but was determined and enduring. All persons had to approach him with consideration. He loved dogs, had a strong memory and was a first class horseman, could swim, fence and dance, but did not like athletics.

At Goettingen one of his college mates was Motley, the American historian, who was minister at London just after Bismarck humiliated Austria. His mother refused to send him to Heidelberg because she thought he would get the detestable habit of drinking beer there. Before he left Berlin he had fought a duel with a Jew lad named Wolf and cut off Wolf's spectacles and received a wipe in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled through the Harz mountains on foot, and for throwing a bottle out through a window after breakfast was summoned before the faculty and came in with his enormous dog, which caused him to be fined 5 thalers. He fought about 20 duels at Goettingen and was wounded only once, showing the scar on his cheek. He is said never to have attended a lecture, rather displeased his fastidious mother, yet he passed his examination by natural gifts. He was full of hard pranks.

At 20 he was made a notary or examiner in Berlin and had much to do with getting divorces. At a court ball he met his future master and king, who was struck with his tall form and grim countenance. "Justice," said Prince William, "must seek her advocates according to their height in the guards." A favorite cousin once gave him a letter to deliver, which he forgot, and when he returned it to her in three weeks he said, "I did not deliver this in order to entirely cure my cousin of the habit of intrusting me with letters." Sometimes he would let a parcel of young foxes into the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the dry, common life of Prussia was insufficient, Bismarck was sure to attain distinction only in some irregular, perhaps overbearing, way. He was all the time getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his mother desired, and for that reason went to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western section of Prussia, where there was a special court, but this was a bathing resort, and Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians and Englishmen and went with them on excursions everywhere. His first rate English made him a favorite with the young men of that nation, but he got into many scrapes and consequently had himself transferred to Potsdam, the old royal residence, an hour's ride from Berlin, where after 1838 he went into the messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to ruin, and he undertook to hear agricultural lectures. The sons took charge of their parents' estates in order to save them from destruction. He went into the provincial diet of Pomerania at Stettin, but got tired of its monotony. As an agriculturist, however, he showed some vigor and was a rather severe employer, yet after a hard day's supervision he would get on his horse and ride 10 miles to some evening assembly in a town. He was moody at times from the want of real domestic life, and some called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts, he would dash through the fields in solitude and again bring in a loud company and make a night of it, so that tales were told of him as if he were some haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared to be a Liberal in politics. In this country solitude at Kniephof, near the Baltic, however, he read much in every direction—theology and philosophy as well as history. He studied Spinoza deeply, visited France and England and had a remarkable impudence with his official superiors. The old father died in 1845, and the sons divided the property, and Bismarck kept Kniephof and Schoenhausen.

We must understand that Prussia had undergone a complete transformation in the early part of the present century, when she recklessly attacked Napoleon and was overrun by him in one brief campaign. He imposed upon her conditions of the hardest character. Her western provinces were absorbed in one of his experimental kingdoms, and her army was compelled to be kept at a low standard. Two remarkable men, Stein and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these conditions and yet raise Prussia to her former military rank. They therefore compelled the whole population to be a certain period under arms, and this was the commencement of the great military system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first prominence in politics was in contending against the taxpayers who would not allow the army to be kept up to an extravagant standard at their expense, while he meditated recreating Germany by driving Austria out of it and consolidating the smaller states, which after the close of the French revolution governed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

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20c Fancy Ribbons for 10c, 25c, 35c. Fancy Ribbons for 12½.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols at about : : : : Half Price.

SUMMER GOODS AT HALF PRICE OR LESS.

Read every word of our advertisement, We do not intend to carry over a dollar's worth of summer goods, if a price will sell it.

WASH GOODS.

Beginning tomorrow we will put the knife still deeper to close it quick.

20c pique in pink, light blue and navy for 10c.

25 pieces of light and dark lawn sold at 10, 12½ and 15c, your choice for 5c.

15c organdies and dimities, large and small patterns, reduced to 7½c.

20c organdies and Swiss mulls for 10c.

25c French organdies 12½c.

35c French organdies 19c.

15c cotton covert cloth for skirts for 10c.

CRASH FOR SKIRTS.

12½c grade for 8c, 15c grade for 10c.

17½c grade for 12½c, and 20c grade for 15c.

Millinery Almost Given Away.

\$2 hats for 50c, \$3 hats for \$1. \$4 and \$5 hats for \$1.50.

Children's \$1.25 trimmed hats for 50c.

One lot of ladies' untrimmed sailors for 5c.

One lot of 50c trimmed sailors in all colors for 19c.

One lot of 75c and \$1 sailors for 25c.

\$1 and \$1.25 sailors, the best shapes, for 50c.

Children's trimmed and untrimmed sailors at half price, and less.

One lot of ladies's shapes sold at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, your choice for 25c.

15c roses for 6c. 25c roses for 15c.

One lot of wings worth 25c for 10c.

Krinkled chiffon worth \$1 a yard for 50c.

WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

50c shirt waists for 25c.

\$1 waists for 50c.

\$1.25 waists for 75c.

\$1 white waists for 69c.

White waists trimmed in insertion worth \$1.50 for 98c.

Light and medium colored wrappers cheap at \$1 for 63c.

Percal wrappers cheap at \$1.25, reduced to 75c.

\$1.50 percale and lawn wrappers for 98c.

\$2 percale and lawn wrappers for \$1.25.

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

\$12.50 Russian blouse suits for \$5.

One lot of \$1.50 checked skirts for 75c.

\$5 black and colored skirts for \$2.98.

\$1.50 crash skirts for 89c.

\$2 white pique skirts for \$1.25.

One lot of wash dress skirts for 49c.

Domestics and Linens.

8c all linen barred crash for 5c. 6c cotton crash for 3½c.

Red table cloth for 12½c. 35c grade red table cloth for 22½c.

35c white damask for 25c. Large size towels for 4c.

7 and 8c prints for 4c. One lot of 10c percales, 12½c madras and 10c dress gingham for 5c. 7c cheviot for 4¾c.

Miscellaneous

50c ready made sheets for 37½c; \$1.25 bed spreads for 98c; \$2 spreads for \$1.49; 50c umbrellas for 35c; 50 dozen of ladies 12½c ox blood hose for 5c; children's 10c tan color hose for 3c; ladies' 25c ribbed vests for 15c; children's 12½c ribbed vests for 7½c; one lot of 15 and 20c ladies' linen collars for 5c, and hundreds of other articles which we can not enumerate, but you will not do yourself justice if you miss this sale.

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- Wine Cakes, per lb.....5c
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- Oil Sardines.....3c
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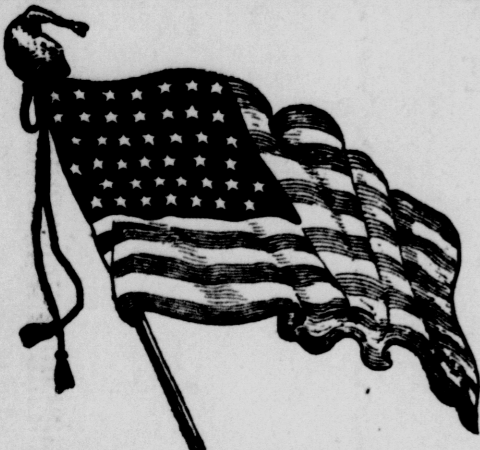
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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 1.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

FROM SOLDIER BOYS.

Relatives and friends of the soldier boys at the front will favor the News Review if they will send or allow a reporter to call for such parts of letters they receive as are not of a personal nature.

GENERAL MILES seems to be getting some glory out of this conquering business too.

ARRANGEMENTS have all been made for Pennsylvania troops in the field to vote. Ohio has done nothing. Will the Buckeye State look upon its action in years to come as something of which it should be proud?

GENERAL SHAFER is certainly satisfied with what he has done at Santiago, or he would not so gladly announce his responsibility. And well he may be content. The country agrees with him that he and his army have done well.

SPAIN will make its first display of wisdom in many years if it accepts the provisions of peace prepared at Washington. It will never have an opportunity to accept anything better. This country can afford to be magnanimous now, but if the war is long drawn out and thousands of our brave fellows fall Uncle Sam will, if he does his duty, demand the pound of flesh.

It is hoped the government will not lose time in transferring the troops now before Santiago to the point selected on Long Island for their temporary home. Disease is doing what Spanish bullets could not do, and to leave them there when they are not needed would be nothing short of cruelty. The friends of every man in Liverpool's company will feel better when they are again in the north.

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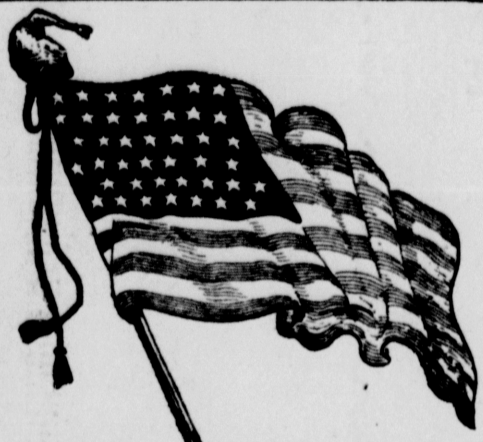
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 1.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

FROM SOLDIER BOYS.

Relatives and friends of the soldier boys at the front will favor the News Review if they will send or allow a reporter to call for such parts of letters they receive as are not of a personal nature.

GENERAL MILES seems to be getting some glory out of this conquering business too.

ARRANGEMENTS have all been made for Pennsylvania troops in the field to vote. Ohio has done nothing. Will the Buckeye State look upon its action in years to come as something of which it should be proud?

GENERAL SHAFTER is certainly satisfied with what he has done at Santiago, or he would not so gladly announce his responsibility. And well he may be content. The country agrees with him that he and his army have done well.

SPAIN will make its first display of wisdom in many years if it accepts the provisions of peace prepared at Washington. It will never have an opportunity to accept anything better. This country can afford to be magnanimous now, but if the war is long drawn out and thousands of our brave fellows fall Uncle Sam will, if he does his duty, demand the pound of flesh.

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AMONG THE FIRST

Were Lieutenant Hall and Sergeant Trump

TO ENTER SPANISH TRENCHES

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He Is Wanted Badly at Martin's Ferry.

KEPT SUNDAY BY THE CITY

But Was Taken Today to Face the Charge of Stealing a Watch—Parents of McConnaughy Pay Him a Visit—No Arrests.

There was nothing but quiet about city hall this morning.

Officer R. A. Lindenmuth, of Martin's Ferry, came to the city on the early Pittsburg train and was met at the station by Chief Johnson. Both men went to city hall, and after a short conversation Chief Johnson brought Sydney Burrows into the mayor's office. Officer Lindenmuth told Burrows what he was wanted for, and after placing the handcuffs on him the trio went to the station. He is supposed to be the party who took a watch in Martin's Ferry some time ago. When on the train, and while the officer was talking to a reporter, Burrows became very offensive and the officer was compelled to give him a severe talking to. The scene caused much comment on the part of the passengers at the action of Burrows, who had no cause to do as he did.

Fred Bloor was arrested this morning at the instance of the proprietor of the Commercial house in Second street. He was taken to jail and after a short confinement in the coop he was released. The trouble was settled without the case coming to a hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnaughy, of Bridgeport, came to the city Saturday evening and for several hours yesterday were permitted to see their son, who is in jail. They are still in the city, but will not say anything about their son's troubles. McConnaughy is making the most of his uncomfortable surroundings, and as usual has nothing to say of the shooting. No time has been set for his hearing.

O'Hanlon's condition, this morning, was much improved, and his physician is of the opinion that he will be able to be out Wednesday, provided nothing occurs that will cause a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Love who live in a shanty boat near the flint mill called upon the mayor this morning, and filed a complaint against a family who live on the bank above them. They allege that when they retire at night, stones are thrown at the boat, and as a result a number of windows have been broken. The case will be attended to by an officer.

Patrick Shinkleton, living in West Market street, had a few troubles to tell the mayor. Yesterday morning while two young ladies in white dresses were passing his house several men who were chewing tobacco spat on them. Patrick wanted the men arrested, and went away happy, as the mayor told him such people should be sent over the road.

Several other minor complaints have been made, but they are so small nothing will be done with them.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS

Need Not Pay the Regulation War Tax.

Church entertainments and amateur theatricals will not have to pay the \$10 special tax imposed by the war revenue according to this opinion of Commissioner Scott.

"The ordinary church or Sunday school entertainment given by the members thereof, without any hired performers, in the opinion of this office, does not come under the head of 'public exhibitions or shows for money' contemplated by this section; nor does a lecture, even when illustrated by lantern views, when given for churches and benevolent societies, come under this head."

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

Operating a Broker's Office.

W. H. Norman, well known as a business man of the city, will open a brokerage office in the First National Bank building as soon as he can complete the arrangements. All the principal stock quotations will be received by special wire from New York and Chicago. Mr. Norman's reputation as an honest business man is sufficient guarantee that his clients will receive nothing but the best of service. Mr. Norman's arrangements for conducting the business provide for the best ever known in the city.

If you need any electric light fixtures call on the Ceramic City Light company. A fine display of fixtures can be seen in their window.

WILL REMOVE SOLDIERS.

Alger Having a Camp Prepared For Some of Shafter's Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montank Point for the reception of the Fifth army corps, now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has dispatched Colonel Forwood of his bureau to the site of the camp with instructions to erect at once a hospital capable of accommodating no less than 500 soldiers. General Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them in order that the men may be cheered up to wait with patience for their removal. This cannot be effected immediately owing to the condition of the men themselves. The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation to Montank Point of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and those who have not yet contracted it.

The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended. Surgeon General Sternberg says that convalescence in fever of a type as mild as that at Santiago does not usually occupy more than ten days, although as the season runs on and the virulence increases this period is greatly extended. As soon as that period is passed the men will likely be embarked for home.

GENERAL MERRITT ARRIVED.

Aguinaldo Reported to Have Assumed a Defiant Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Cablegrams were received from Rear Admiral Dewey and General Merritt Saturday afternoon, Dewey's dated Cavite, July 26, and Merritt's Cavite, July 25, announcing the arrival of General Merritt. Although it was not made public, it is reported that Admiral Dewey reported that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of gravity of the situation there, it would take probably 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

A REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

Nuevitas Reported to Have Been Also Evacuated and Burned.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard of the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant Colonel Rojas of the insurgent forces at Gibara last Tuesday.

Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand, although he carried private dispatches from General Garcia, which were delivered to the commander of the Nashville.

Battleship Texas Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Back from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like school boys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Captain J. W. Phillip in command, steamed slowly up the lower bay from Sandy Hook yesterday forenoon on her way to the Brooklyn navyyard. Salutations of welcome came from all sides.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PRAISE.

Troops Did Brilliant Work in Cuba, but Should Be Brought Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Among the passengers who arrived by one of the transports from Cuba yesterday was Steppings Wright, a correspondent of the London Illustrated News. Mr. Wright in conversation said:

"It is not proper to speak of hardships, in efficient commissary and hospital service because this is war and all it implies. The operation of taking Santiago itself was grand and brilliant. 'I never saw the like before; nothing could stand the rushes of the American troops, so full of vim and eager desire to dislodge the enemy. But these men should be relieved, as the excitement is over and reaction will set in. The men will lose their stamina when the malarial fevers spread.'"

INSPECTED MT. GRETA.

Government Commissioners Looked For a Place to Locate Soldiers.

MOUNT GRETA, Pa., Aug. 1.—Colonel Moore, Major Heislend and Mr. Smart, government commissioners, accompanied by a party of Pennsylvania railroad officials, yesterday inspected the recent camp grounds of the Pennsylvania volunteers, with a view of locating a permanent camp.

The commissioners have visited a number of localities, which have been suggested as suitable places for the camp of the soldiers now at Camp Alger. The latter, it is said, is considered unfit for camping purposes on account of typhoid fever prevailing there. A place near Middletown, Pa., was inspected later in the day.

Admiral Cervera was right in not trying to intercept the Oregon. The American battleship would have fought the whole fleet and might have defeated it single handed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The street decoration which takes place so often in St. Petersburg is never completed and frequently not even begun until the night preceding the event to be celebrated.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION

packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

An Increase In Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The bureau of statistics, in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce," presents the details of the imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. It shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture, and that while there was a great falling off in imports, the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products.

A University Trustee Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—George H. Foster, one of the trustees of Northwestern university, died yesterday of Bright's disease, at home in Evanston.

1898 AUGUST. 1898

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors; Brooklyn, 5 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dwyer and Peitz; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 5,616.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7 runs, 11 hits and 1 error; Washington, 4 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Kilroy and Donahue; Weyhing and Farrell. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 4,900.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 runs, 9 hits and 1 error; New York, 7 runs, 12 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Cunningham and Kittridge; Gettig and Grady. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 5,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 13; Washington, 3.
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League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	62	29	.681	Pittsburg	45	44	.506
Boston	59	30	.661	Phila.	41	43	.488
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New York	47	40	.540	St. Louis	24	66	.267

Games Scheduled For Today.

Baltimore at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Pittsburg and Boston at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 8 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; Mansfield, 1 run, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Wells and Graffius; Kostal and Belt.

At Dayton—Dayton, 3 runs, 10 hits and 1 error; Fort Wayne, 5 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Rosebrough and Latimer; Brodie and O'Meara.

Second game—Dayton, 4 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors; Fort Wayne, 2 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Bates and Donahue; Herr and Campbell.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Gilks and Arthur; Wayne and Cote.

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Mansfield, 6; Grand Rapids, 2.
Mansfield, 9; Grand Rapids, 1.
Toledo, 7; Ft. Wayne, 1.
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REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

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Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

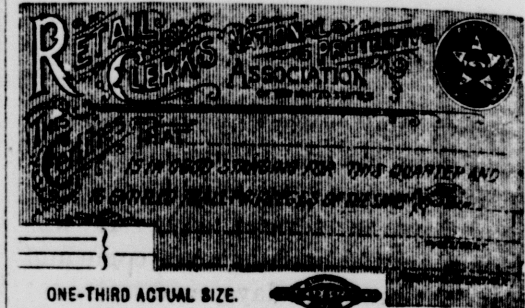
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

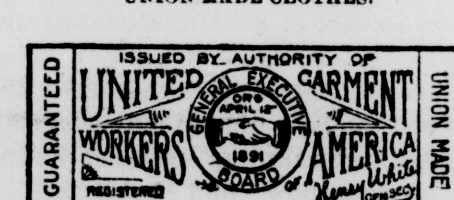


The Journeymen Tailors' Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

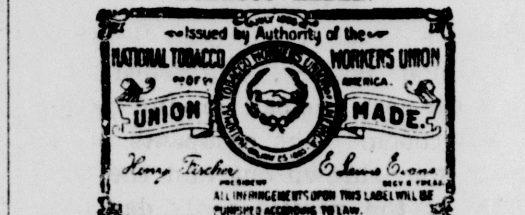
BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.

This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



TOOK BURROWS AWAY

He Is Wanted Badly at Martin's Ferry.

KEPT SUNDAY BY THE CITY

But Was Taken Today to Face the Charge of Stealing a Watch—Parents of McConnaughy Pay Him a Visit—No Arrests.

There was nothing but quiet about city hall this morning.

Officer R. A. Lindenmuth, of Martin's Ferry, came to the city on the early Pittsburg train and was met at the station by Chief Johnson. Both men went to city hall, and after a short conversation Chief Johnson brought Sydney Burrows into the mayor's office. Officer Lindenmuth told Burrows what he was wanted for, and after placing the handcuffs on him the trio went to the station. He is supposed to be the party who took a watch in Martin's Ferry some time ago. When on the train, and while the officer was talking to a reporter, Burrows became very offensive and the officer was compelled to give him a severe talking to. The scene caused much comment on the part of the passengers at the action of Burrows, who had no cause to do as he did.

Fred Bloor was arrested this morning at the instance of the proprietor of the Commercial house in Second street. He was taken to jail and after a short confinement in the coop he was released. The trouble was settled without the case coming to a hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnaughy, of Bridgeport, came to the city Saturday evening and for several hours yesterday were permitted to see their son, who is in jail. They are still in the city, but will not say anything about their son's troubles. McConnaughy is making the most of his uncomfortable surroundings, and as usual has nothing to say of the shooting. No time has been set for his hearing.

O'Hanlon's condition, this morning, was much improved, and his physician is of the opinion that he will be able to be out Wednesday, provided nothing occurs that will cause a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Love who live in a shanty boat near the flint mill called upon the mayor this morning, and filed a complaint against a family who live on the bank above them. They allege that when they retire at night, stones are thrown at the boat, and as a result a number of windows have been broken. The case will be attended to by an officer.

Patrick Shinkleton, living in West Market street, had a few troubles to tell the mayor. Yesterday morning while two young ladies in white dresses were passing his house several men who were chewing tobacco spat on them. Patrick wanted the men arrested, and went away happy, as the mayor told him such people should be sent over the road.

Several other minor complaints have been made, but they are so small nothing will be done with them.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS

Need Not Pay the Regulation War Tax.

Church entertainments and amateur theatricals will not have to pay the \$10 special tax imposed by the war revenue according to this opinion of Commissioner Scott.

"The ordinary church or Sunday school entertainment given by the members thereof, without any hired performers, in the opinion of this office, does not come under the head of 'public exhibitions or shows for money' contemplated by this section; nor does a lecture, even when illustrated by lantern views, when given for churches and benevolent societies, come under this head."

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

Operating a Broker's Office.

W. H. Norman, well known as a business man of the city, will open a brokerage office in the First National Bank building as soon as he can complete the arrangements. All the principal stock quotations will be received by special wire from New York and Chicago. Mr. Norman's reputation as an honest business man is sufficient guarantee that his clients will receive nothing but the best of service. Mr. Norman's arrangements for conducting the business provide for the best ever known in the city.

If you need any electric light fixtures call on the Ceramic City Light company. A fine display of fixtures can be seen in their window.

WILL REMOVE SOLDIERS.

Alger Having a Camp Prepared For Some of Shafter's Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montauk Point for the reception of the Fifth army corps, now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has dispatched Colonel Forwood of his bureau to the site of the camp with instructions to erect at once a hospital capable of accommodating no less than 500 soldiers. General Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them in order that the men may be cheered up to wait with patience for their removal. This cannot be effected immediately owing to the condition of the men themselves. The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation to Montauk Point of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and those who have not yet contracted it.

The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended. Surgeon General Sternberg says that convalescence in fever of a type as mild as that at Santiago does not usually occupy more than ten days, although as the season runs on and the virulence increases this period is greatly extended. As soon as that period is passed the men will likely be embarked for home.

GENERAL MERRITT ARRIVED.

Aguinaldo Reported to Have Assumed a Defiant Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Cablegrams were received from Rear Admiral Dewey and General Merritt Saturday afternoon, Dewey's dated Cavite, July 26, and Merritt's Cavite, July 25, announcing the arrival of General Merritt. Although it was not made public, it is reported that Admiral Dewey reported that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of gravity of the situation there, it would take probably 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

A REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

Nuevitas Reported to Have Been Also Evacuated and Burned.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Nuevitas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard of the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant Colonel Rojas of the insurgent forces at Gibara last Tuesday.

Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand, although he carried private dispatches from General Garcia, which were delivered to the commander of the Nashville.

Battleship Texas Arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Back from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like school boys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Captain J. W. Phillip in command, steamed slowly up the lower bay from Sandy Hook yesterday forenoon on her way to the Brooklyn navyyard. Salutations of welcome came from all sides.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PRAISE.

Troops Did Brilliant Work in Cuba, but Should Be Brought Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Among the passengers who arrived by one of the transports from Cuba yesterday was Steppings Wright, a correspondent of the London Illustrated News. Mr. Wright in conversation said: "It is not proper to speak of hardships, in efficient commissary and hospital service because this is war and all it implies. The operation of taking Santiago itself was grand and brilliant. 'I never saw the like before; nothing could stand the rushes of the American troops, so full of vim and eager desire to dislodge the enemy. But these men should be relieved, as the excitement is over and reaction will set in. The men will lose their stamina when the malarial fevers spread.'"

INSPECTED MT. RETNA.

Government Commissioners Looked For a Place to Locate Soldiers.

MOUNT GRETN, Pa., Aug. 1.—Colonel Moore, Major Heislund and Dr. Smart, government commissioners, accompanied by a party of Pennsylvania railroad officials, yesterday inspected the recent camp grounds of the Pennsylvania volunteers, with a view of locating a permanent camp.

The commissioners have visited a number of localities, which have been suggested as suitable places for the camp of the soldiers now at Camp Alger. The latter, it is said, is considered unfit for camping purposes on account of typhoid fever prevailing there. A place near Middletown, Pa., was inspected later in the day.

Admiral Cervera was right in not trying to intercept the Oregon. The American battleship would have fought the whole fleet and might have defeated it single handed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The street decoration which takes place so often in St. Petersburg is never completed and frequently not even begun until the night preceding the event to be celebrated.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

An Increase in Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The bureau of statistics, in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce," presents the details of the imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. It shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture, and that while there was a great falling off in imports, the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products.

A University Trustee Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—George H. Foster, one of the trustees of Northwestern university, died yesterday of Bright's disease, at home in Evanston.

1898 AUGUST. 1898						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
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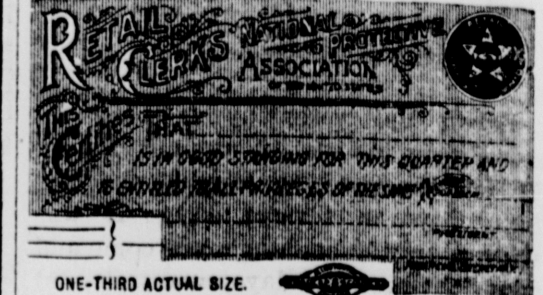
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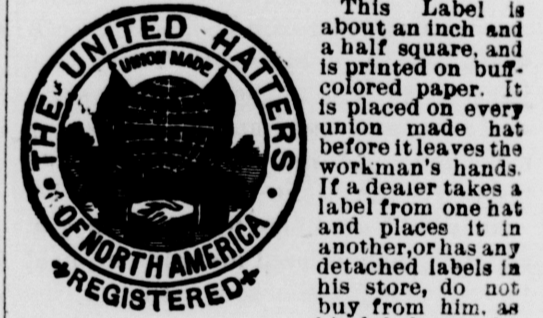
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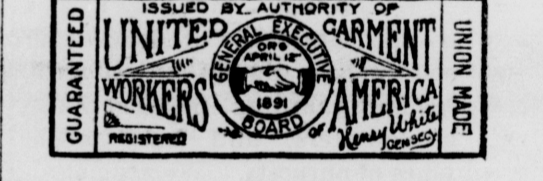
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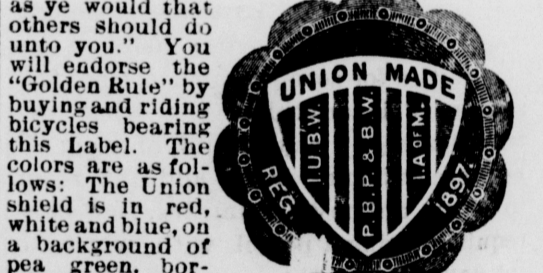
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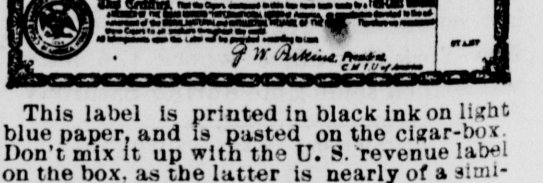
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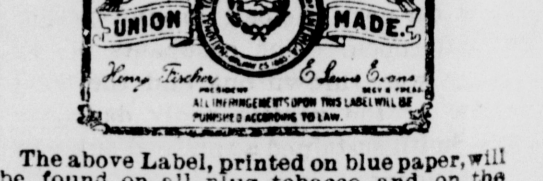
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



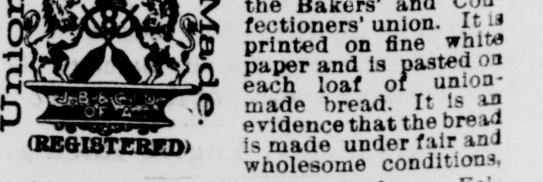
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ONLY AN EMPTY HONOR

L. B. Logan, of Alliance, Named For Congress

BY THE UNION REFORM PARTY

A Wellsville Man Was Among the Candidates But He Withdrew—The Resolutions Provide For Reform With a Section Endorsing Free Silver.

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The democrats, rising again, were put down in Berlin by a volley and a charge of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848 were far more social than national. The envy the poor had of the rich was excited in proportion to the continued feeding of a spirit of license from high quarters, which destroyed the moral elements of resistance in the minds of men. I do not believe that these evils would be averted by democratic concessions or by prospects of German unity. The sound of the trumpet has lost no charm for the Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would have turned not to constitutional union from Frankfort, but to the most prominent peculiarity of Prussian nationality—her warlike element."

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Such, mark ye! mean the black and white to me!
Shall I then prove a coward! I'll e'er be to the
toward!
Though day be dull, though sun shine bright
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He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfort, rose late, bluffed uncivil superiors and rode horseback to the neighboring petty courts. He influenced the press. His title was ambassador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfort and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, subsequently his warrior king, who was a little disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 36. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was godfather to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfort. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pomeranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to believe of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we none of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomatizing. Most of the letters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mis-spent youth:

"Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed uselessly and left nothing but loathing behind. Where now are Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is venerable to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who considers his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and wearisomeness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I to live, as then, without God, without you, without my children, I should not indeed know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria occurred. Prussia did not pitch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metternich. His life in Frankfort made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Reinfield, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as himself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great attention as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bismarck.



WILLIAM II. PRINCESS BISMARCK.

He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whether this mask of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as skeletons look very much like one another." He was only 44 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister: "I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Reinfield, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hotspur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

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In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

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He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfort, rose late, bluffed uncivil superiors and rode horseback to the neighboring petty courts. He influenced the press. His title was ambassador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfort and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, subsequently his warrior king, who was a little disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 86. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was godfather to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfort. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pomeranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to believe of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we none of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomating. Most of the letters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mispent youth:

"Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed uselessly and left nothing but leathery behind. Where now are Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is venerable to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who considers his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and wearisomeness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I to live, as then, without God, without you, without my children, I should not indeed know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria occurred. Prussia did not pitch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metternich. His life in Frankfort made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Reinfield, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as herself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great attention as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bismarck.

He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whether this mask of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as skeletons look very much like one another." He was only 44 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister:

"I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Reinfield, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hotspur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

Continued on page 5.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

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But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared Saturday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be known is stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone.

But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the islands for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president Saturday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

War Department May Take Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The navy department has concluded that it can dispense with the four big American line steamers formerly known as New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and Paris, and the war department has begun negotiations for chartering them.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy weather with showers; light northerly winds.

THE DEAD BISMARCK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife: "Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.

"Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1863 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Mencken.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his fortunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigsgratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried; "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 18 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolsburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated

in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appealed he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies.

In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1898 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasbourg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,160,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown, Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More probably his model was Frederick the Great the aggressive soul and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakof of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Cromwell than any statesman the continent has shown.

Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, William of Orange, Napoleon. We must pass from among ministers to class him truly and compare him with kings.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

The Correct Address.

If there be any more detached little islands waiting to be captured within easy reach of Manila, a postal card addressed to Admiral George Dewey will insure prompt attention and thorough work.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Filibusters.

Oh, some won glory in Dewey's ships
And others in Shafter's fight,
All America's praise is theirs, I know,
The glory is all their right.
To Hobson and all of his brave little band
Give honors the more and more,
But what of the men who in freedom's cause
Gave their lives up long before?

We thrill when we read of Manila's fight
And the charge on El Caney's hill.
The victory over Cervera's fleet
Brings pride to our bosoms still.
But what of the boys who went before
To fight with Macao brave?
The Yankee lads who for love of right
Now sleep in a nameless grave?

Born into life in freedom's land,
Longing to set men free,
Dying of fever and hunger and pain
In that fair isle of the sea,
Tortured and slain in the prison cells,
Dying without a cry—
Are they forgotten by all their friends?
Are they not worth a sigh?

Oh, give all praise to our heroes, then,
Dewey and Schley and all,
Capron and Fish and all the rest
Who answered their country's call.
Don't take a word from the volunteer
Of the praise that he now enjoys,
But spare one thought in the midst of it all
For the filibustering boys.
—G. L. C. in New York Sun.



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WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declared yesterday that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States was not expected before tomorrow. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour Sunday morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases.

But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared Saturday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be known is stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone.

But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the session of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the islands for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president Saturday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

War Department May Take Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The navy department has concluded that it can dispense with the four big American line steamers formerly known as New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and Paris, and the war department has begun negotiations for chartering them.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy weather with showers; light northerly winds.

THE DEAD BISMARCK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife:

"Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.

"Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1863 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Mencken.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his fortunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigsgratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried; "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 18 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolsburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated

in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appealed he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies. In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasburg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,160,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown, Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the promoter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More probably his model was Frederick the Great the aggressive soul and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakof of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Cromwell than any statesman the continent has shown.

Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, William of Orange, Napoleon. We must pass from among ministers to class him truly and compare him with kings.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

The Correct Address.

If there be any more detached little islands waiting to be captured within easy reach of Manila, a postal card addressed to Admiral George Dewey will insure prompt attention and thorough work.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Filibusters.

Oh, some won glory in Dewey's ships
And others in Shafter's fight.
All America's praise is theirs, I know,
The glory is but their right.
To Hobson and all of his brave little band
Give honors the more and more,
But what of the men who in freedom's cause
Gave their lives up long before?

We thrill when we read of Manila's fight
And the charge on El Caney's hill.
The victory over Cervera's fleet
Brings pride to our bosoms still.
But what of the boys who went before
To fight with Macao brave?
The Yankee lads who for love of right
Now sleep in a nameless grave?

Born into life in freedom's land,
Longing to set men free,
Dying of fever and hunger and pain
In that fair isle of the sea,
Tortured and slain in the prison cells,
Dying without a cry—
Are they forgotten by all their friends?
Are they not worth a sigh?

Oh, give all praise to our heroes, then,
Dewey and Schley and all,
Capron and Fish and all the rest
Who answered their country's call.
Don't take a word from the volunteer
Of the praise that he now enjoys,
But spare one thought in the midst of it all
For the filibustering boys.
—F. L. C. in New York Sun.



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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the
News Review.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 45.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898.

TWO CENTS

EASY CONQUEST.

Spaniards Have Fought Little
In Porto Rico.

VOLUNTEERS DESERED

Evident That Macias Must Look to
About 8,000 Regulars.

MILES GAVE HIM A SURPRISE.

Apparently the Spanish Commander Was
Surprised—Did Not Expect a Land-
ing at the Point the United States
General in Command Selected—Re-
treated Without Their Artillery and
Some of the Guns Were Not Mounted.
Left Some Remingtons and Mausers in
the Arsenal—Transport Arrived With
the Fifth Ohio—Part of the Sixteenth
Pennsylvania Pushed Ahead One Night.
Two Companies Acted as Guard.

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 29, via St.
Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 1.—No forward
movement of the army is expected for
several days. The transports with Gen-
eral Brooke's army corps and the re-
mainder of the First corps are arriving
slowly. Our troops will probably re-
main here quietly and the bulk of the
army has disembarked. Only three
transports have arrived since yester-
day. They have just appeared in the
offing and only one has been made out.
It has on board the Fifth Ohio cavalry.
General Miles will retain his head-
quarters at the customhouse at the port
of Ponce while General Wilson will be
in immediate command of the troops in
the city. General Wilson pushed Gen-
eral Ernst's brigade, consisting of the

bor of Ponce, although two ancient af-
fairs, covered with barrels, were found
at Puerto de Guanica.

These had been placed there years
ago and resisted every effort to explode
them. It is evident from the whole-
sale desertion on the part of the Span-
ish volunteers that Captain General
Macias must depend as the last resort
upon the regulars. These do not num-
ber over 8,000 in the whole island and
everything thus far indicates an easy
conquest.

General Wilson thinks he could take
the island with his own troops unaided,
and he predicts that if the troops now
expected arrive Puerto Rico will be ours
in less than three weeks.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico, July 29.—
(Delayed in transmission.)—Without
seeing or hearing anything of the
enemy the advance guard of General
Henry's army, which landed at Guana
on Tuesday, arrived here today, taking
enroute the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa,
Sabana Grande and Penuelas. At-
tempts by the Spaniards to blow up
bridges and otherwise destroy the rail-
road between Yauco and Ponce failed,
only a few flat cars being burned. Our
troops have fired up the locomotives
and are now operating the road from
end to end, carrying supplies, messages
and men.

At Yauco the Americans were wel-
comed in an address made by the
alcade and a public proclamation was
issued, dated "Yauco, Porto Rico,
United States of America, July 27." Major
Webb Hayes of the Sixth Ohio, son of
former President Hayes hauled up the
flag on the palace amid cheers from
the populace. The people seemed
really glad that the Americans were
here, but they fear an uprising of the
natives in the interior, who, it is as-
serted, will rob, kill and destroy prop-
erty in revenge for many years of Span-
ish misrule.

General Henry has made a report to
this effect to General Miles and advises
that a guard be left to protect the cap-
tured cities. The empty transports
have left for Tampa.

A delegation of nurses of the Red
Cross society from the hospital ship
Lampassas waited on General Henry
at Guanica yesterday and asked to be
allowed to return home with the sick.
They said their supplies had given out
and that the condition on board their
ship, which was crowded with patients,
was terrible. They are wild to go back
at once.

General Miles is in constant com-
munication with all his forces and is
keeping the artillery still in advance.
By tomorrow night he will have the
entire army encamped along the mili-
tary road to San Juan, but he does not
say when he will put them in motion.
He is acting throughout, however, with
a promptness which indicates quick
action all along the line as soon as the
transports containing the remaining
troops arrive.

A corrected list of the injured in the
first day's battle at Guanica follows.
All the injured belong to the Sixth
Massachusetts:

Captain Edward J. Gihon, shot in
the left hip.

Private James Drummond, Company
K, shot twice in the neck.

Private Benjamin Bostick, Company
K, shot in the right shoulder.

Corporal William F. Carpenter, Com-
pany L, shot in the right hand.

Corporal Henry Gary, Company K,
shot in the neck.

Sergeant George Carlton of Battery
B, Fifth siege artillery, died from ty-
phoid fever and was buried at once.

This makes five deaths from that dis-
ease on the transports.

Private Arthur Draper of Company
M, Sixth Massachusetts, has been pro-
moted to a lieutenancy for gallantry in
action.

On Tuesday he led the final charge
which drove back the Spaniards. He
is the son of General William F.
Draper, American ambassador to Italy.

The news that Spain had consented
to sue for peace was received here in a
dispatch to the Associated Press and was
at once taken to General Miles.
The general wrinkled his grave brow
when he read it and said he did not
know what effect it would have on his
expedition, but he purposed to push on
ahead and take San Juan, pending
orders from the president.

The Associated Press' dispatchboat
carried information out to the fleet and
there was a celebration at the first in-
dication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the
transports and in Guanica the general
health of the army continues excellent
and there has been no trace of yellow
fever thus far.

WAR TO PROCEED.

The Spanish Government Must Give a
Satisfactory Answer, or Hostili-
ties Will Continue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The progress
made in the peace negotiations has
given rise in some quarters to an ex-
pectation that hostilities are to be sus-
pended very soon. This will depend
entirely upon the attitude of the Span-
ish government and the nature of its
answer to our demands. It has been
made clear to the French ambassador
that hostilities will not be suspended
except upon an assurance of the ac-
ceptance of our conditions and has un-
doubtedly informed the Spanish cabi-
net that it depends upon Spain when
the war shall cease. Meanwhile as an
earnest that our government has not
interrupted the execution of its cam-



PRINCE BISMARCK.

paigns an order was issued from the
war department yesterday for the dis-
patch of an entire army division to re-
inforce Generals Miles and Brooke in
Porto Rico. This will be known as the
provisional division and will be com-
manded by Major General Wade, at
present in command at Camp Thomas,
Chickamauga.

He is ordered to turn over that com-
mand to Major General Breckinridge,
inspector general of the army, and to
report to Secretary Alger in Washing-
ton for instructions before departing
for Porto Rico, bringing with him his
adjutant general and his aids. The
provisional division will consist of 15
full regiments and General Wade will
select them, not from the troops under
his old command alone, but with par-
ticular reference to an equitable rep-
resentation in the Porto Rican campaign
of all of the states of the union. Sec-
retary Alger feels that his department
has been subjected to some unjust criti-
cism upon the selection of troops for
active service, and pronounces as with-
out foundation the allegation that poli-
tics have dictated these assignments.

CARRIED SICK AND WOUNDED.

Two Vessels Reached New York Harbor
From Santiago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The United
States transport Alamo arrived at quar-
antine yesterday with 26 passengers
from Santiago. The Alamo stopped at
Hampton Roads on the way north, but
was ordered out to sea to bury one of
her passengers who had died. This
man was George Patterson, a stevedore.

The United States transport Concho,
Captain Samuel Risk, which sailed
from Santiago July 23, with 162 sick
officers and men, arrived here yester-
day. The Concho arrived at Hampton
Roads on the 27th inst. and was placed
in strict quarantine by the United
States medical officer at that place.
The Concho remained at anchor for
three days and during that time five
deaths occurred on board. They were
buried at sea.

OUR OFFICIAL CONDOLENCE.

White Told to Express Sorrow to German
Government Over Bismarck's Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—By direction
of the president, the following dispatch
was sent last night to Hon. Andrew D.
White, United States ambassador to
Germany:

WASHINGTON, July 31.

White, Ambassador, Berlin:

"The president charges you to express
in the proper official quarter to the be-
reaved German nation and to the family
of the deceased statesman the sorrow
which the government and people of
the United States feel at the passing
away of the great chancellor, whose
memory is ever associated with the
greatness of the German empire."
(Signed)

Acting Secretary."

Emperor Deeply Affected.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news
of the alarming change in the condi-
tion of Prince Bismarck reached Em-
peror William late Saturday evening.
When the emperor was informed of the
prince's death early Sunday morning
he was deeply affected and ordered his
yacht to return immediately. The
Hohenzollern, with the emperor on
board, is expected to reach Kiel this
evening. The flag on the yacht is fly-
ing at half mast.

For Municipal League Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Several delega-
tions of mayors and councilmen arrived
from the west yesterday and last night
a party came in from various cities in
New York, Connecticut and New Jer-
sey to attend the American Municipal
League convention.

THE REPLY TO SPAIN.

Some of the Terms Said to Have Been
Decided Upon by the Cabinet Be-
fore Meeting Cambon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Before the
meeting with M. Cambon, Saturday,
the cabinet is believed to have decided
on the following points:

Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be
ceded to the United States; one of the
Ladrone islands (probably Guam) to be
ceded to the United States as a coaling
station, and, as an immediate step, all
Spanish military forces in the West
Indies to be withdrawn, with the for-
mal relinquishment by Spain of her
sovereignty over any possessions among
those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet
agreed upon the following point: That
Manila bay, with the city and the sur-
rounding territory, should be retained
in the possession of the United States,
at least for such a length of time as is
necessary to devise and put into opera-
tion some plan for the future govern-
ment of the entire group.

After this point the main divergence
of opinion began, and all sorts of
propositions were put forward and
urged by individual members as to the
best means of dealing with the future
of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion
the element that had strongly urged the
necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in
any settlement we should arrange re-
ceived a severe check through the re-
ceipt of a cable dispatch from Admiral
Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief
had assumed a defiant attitude, and
Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion
that the United States would be obliged
to make war upon them, with 150,000
troops to subdue the islands.

While this did not bring about a com-
plete dismissal of the proposition to
take the insurgents into account in set-
tling the terms of peace, it did not have
the effect to cause an agreement upon
the proposition to defer action upon
the question as to the disposition of the
islands until the other phases of the
peace negotiations have been satisfac-
torily adjusted, meaning by that that
the matter goes over until the last
Spanish flag has disappeared from the
western hemisphere and the American
flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling
stations we require in Oriental waters.

The discussion lasted two hours and
a quarter before the cabinet hit upon
the best course for the United States to
adopt. It was finally decided that what
we desire could be best done by the ap-
pointment of a joint commission, lim-
ited in its representation to the gov-
ernments of the United States and
Spain which commission is to endeavor
to settle the details of the government
of the Philippines and determine what
treatment shall be accorded the insur-
gents, the United States army and
navy meanwhile occupying Manila and
Manila bay and thus retaining a posi-
tion to enforce speedily the verdict that
shall be finally reached by the com-
mission.

Some point, it is said, was modified,
after argument with M. Cambon.

Wade Ordered to Washington.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., Aug. 1.—
A genuine surprise was sprung at Camp
Thomas yesterday afternoon. Instead
of further troops being ordered out as
might have been expected, Major Gen-
eral James F. Wade, commanding the
army at Camp Thomas, was ordered to
report forthwith to the secretary of
war at Washington.

Five Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Five persons at-
tending the picnic of the Chicago
Cloakmakers' union at Columbia park
yesterday were drowned in the Des-
plaines river. The dead: Annie Sel-
venski, Annie Pogratski, Jacob Harris,
A. Schiessenberg and Samuel Roche.

A PAINFUL DEATH

Bismarck Passed Away After
Hard Struggle.

NOT EXPECTED SO SOON

A Sudden Change For the Worse Came
Saturday Forenoon.

WHOLE FAMILY WERE PRESENT.

His Last Words Were to His Daughter,
Who Wiped the Perspiration From His
Brow—He Said Thanks, My Child—The
Dead Statesman Will Be Buried Upon
the Hill Opposite the Castle—The Em-
peror Reported to Have Felt Very
Badly After Receiving the News—
Started Back Home From Norwegian
Waters, Where He Had Gone on a
Yachting Trip—Some of the German
Papers Missed the News.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch
says the news of Prince Bismarck's
death Saturday night reached Berlin at
a late hour and was only generally
known Sunday morning. A number of
papers, including The Post, The Vor-
warts and The Deutsche Zeitung did
not contain the news of the prince's
demise. The Kreuz Zeitung and some
others had only a brief notice.

The Tageblatt issued a Bismarck sup-
plement. The Lokal Anzeiger prints
the fullest details from its special corre-
spondent at Friedrichsruhe, but the
other papers, misled by Dr. Schwen-
inger's and the family's statements re-
garding the prince's condition, made no
provision to obtain news of his death.
A majority of the provincial papers did
not contain the news. Yesterday morn-
ing no news of any kind regarding the
funeral arrangements was obtainable.
The Hamburger Correspondent and The
Nachrichten appear with mourning
borders and publish long obituary no-
tices.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest de-
tails of the last days and death of Bis-
marck. It says: "On Tuesday even-
ing an improvement set in in the
prince's condition, in which repeated
changes for the worse had occurred
since October last, and he was able to
appear at the table and take part in the
conversation, drinking champagne and
afterwards smoking several pipes,
which he had not done lately.

"His condition was so satisfactory
that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince
had gone to bed, left with the inten-
tion of returning on Saturday. His
condition was comparatively satisfac-
tory throughout Friday and Saturday
morning. He read the Nachrichten
and conversed on politics, particularly
referring to Russian affairs. In the
forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling
jocularly at the small portion of spirits
in his drinking water. Then a sudden
change for the worse occurred in conse-
quence of an acute attack of pulmonary
oedema, and in the course of the after-
noon he frequently became uncon-
scious.

"Recently, besides periods of unusual
mental clearness, the prince had had
intervals of drowsiness, falling into
long, sound and beneficial sleep, on
awakening from which he would be
completely refreshed.

"On Saturday evening grave symp-
toms appeared. Death came after a great
struggle. Dr. Schweninger was able
to some extent to lighten the last mo-
ments, wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe more freely.

"The last words Prince Bismarck ut-
tered were addressed to his daughter,
Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the
perspiration from his forehead. They
were: 'Thanks, my child.'

"The whole family were assembled
at the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared
quietly and simply that the prince was
dead.

"Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the
news to Emperor William in Norway.

"The prince lies as he used to sleep,
in an easy position, with his head
slightly inclined to the left. The ex-
pression on his face is mild and peace-
ful. It is remarked that his head re-
mained warm for an unusually long
time.

"In accordance with Prince Bis-
marck's wish, he will be buried upon
the hill opposite the castle in the vi-
cinity of Hirschgrube."

To Organize Militia in Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 1.—
Alaskan advices say that Governor
Brady, who will soon organize militia
companies at Juneau, Skagway and
Sitka, has been notified by the interior
department that over \$7,000 has been
set aside by the government for the
equipment of Alaska militia.



GENERAL MACIAS.

Second and Third Wisconsin and the
Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments out
a mile and a half on the military road
after dusk last night, retaining two
companies of the Sixteenth to act as a
provost guard in the city. Captain
Allison has been appointed provost mar-
shal and with the aid of the local con-
stabulary has preserved excellent order,
although most of the entire population
of the city remained in the streets cele-
brating the arrival of their American
liberators until long after midnight.

General Jose Garcia, who is in im-
mediate command of the Spanish regu-
lars—not believed to number more than
500—was deserted by most of the Span-
ish volunteers in his command during
the night, and they began straggling
back to the city with the dawn. They
immediately presented themselves to
the provost marshal and surrendered
their arms.

The appearance of the volunteers
aroused in the breast of the natives
who had suffered at their hands in the
past, especially the political prisoners
who were released when we took the
city, a desire for revenge, and they be-
gan to ferret out all the Spaniards in
the city who had ever been in the vol-
unteer service and dragged them to the
plaza. Bloodhounds could not have
been more savage. Most of the Span-
iards in hiding upon being discovered
were hauled in triumph in hooting,
jeering mobs to General Wilson's head-
quarters or to the provost marshal's
office in the municipal building. Some
of the natives even began looting the
residences of the Spaniards. They
mistook liberty for license and were
crazed with a thirst for vengeance.

General Wilson, however, soon
taught them that revenge could not be
wrecked under the protection of our
flag, and peremptorily ordered that the
arrest of the Spanish suspects should
cease.

The Spaniards will probably retire
as far back as Aibonito, about 35 miles
on the road to San Juan, where they
are likely to make a stand if they re-
ceive reinforcements. They left here
entirely without artillery, which makes
it even more obvious that an attack at
this point was never dreamed of by
them. Not a gun was mounted. The
garrison was small and poorly armed.
All the guns with one exception that
they beat their hasty retreat Wednes-
day night were Remingtons and Mau-
sers. There was not a mine in the har-

Special Clearance

This Week of all Ladies' Tan Shoes.

The \$2 and \$2.50 ones go at..... **1.69**
The \$4 and \$3.50 ones go at..... **2.48**
Children's and Misses tans at
48^c, 75^c, 98^c

You can get them at
W. H. GASS',
of course.
220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

TWO ALMOST KILLED

Narrow Escapes For Careless People.

ONE WAS MISSED A FEW INCHES

The Other Was Thrown Against a Train, but Miraculously Escaped the Wheels, and Still Lives to Think About It—Injury Slight.

Two people had very narrow escapes Saturday from being killed by trains.

The noon train at the East End crossing brushed the coat tail of a man who was crossing the track, and only the prompt application of air brakes by the engineer saved his life. The passengers in the train were thrown forward by the shock, and there was not a party aboard who did not know that something unusual had happened.

William Bradley, a colored barber from Wellsville attempted to catch the Pullman attached to the midnight train. He was jerked from his feet and thrown with his back against the car with terrific force, alighting with the upper part of his body on the platform and his legs in the small space between the track and the platform. One arm went under the train, but he managed to pull it out and lay perfectly still until the train had passed. The spectators expected to see him killed but were powerless to help him, and the train was stopped and a brakeman sent back to see if Bradley had been run over.

REV. S. B. SALMON PREACHED.

Religious Exercises at Spring Grove Yesterday.

The large tent is being put up today, and all preparations made for the meetings which will commence Thursday evening.

Miss Nan Costighan, who has been the guest of Miss Nan Stevenson, has returned to her home in Columbus.

Rev. S. B. Salmon yesterday afternoon delivered an eloquent address and the services were well attended.

Mrs. Frederick and sister, Miss Bertha Lawrence, spent Sunday at the ground.

The Tombstones will close their base ball season Wednesday evening with a game with the Coffin Lids.

Day of sport, Library picnic.

On the River.

The heavy rains of the past few days have not affected the river very much, but notwithstanding that a slight rise has been noticed. Saturday afternoon and all of yesterday the Ohio was rising, and the highest mark reached was 4.2 feet. The marks this morning registered 3.10 feet which is caused by a fall during the night. The weather is yet unsteady and more rain is looked for during the week. If these rains come, the packets will resume business.

The Avalon pushed up yesterday and will be down again tonight. Coal men expect a large stage by the last of the week.

The boat Lucile Armond came to Liverpool yesterday and attracted much attention. The boat is very odd in its construction, and came to Liverpool to try its speed.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

—Gaylor Carter left this morning for Waynesburg.

THE DEAD BISMARCK. A NOTABLE CAREER.

Sketch of His Life by George Alfred Townsend.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON AT ONE TIME MASTER OF ALL EUROPE.

Rising From a Youth of Little Promise to Become a King Among Men. His Unscrupulous Yet Sincere Character—A Comparison to Cromwell—His Unfinishing Spirit.

To nearly all Americans and many German-Americans the origin of such a man as Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck will be obscure even after explanation. The circumstances of German civilization are so different from British and French development that this biography must commence with some little history. The north of Europe, in the direction of the River Elbe, a good while remained in the hands of the heathen Baltic tribes after fine nations had appeared under the French and Normans. To subdue these semi-Slavonic unbelievers crusades were sent on foot, and the warriors of the cross and of the feudal German empire were rewarded with the feudal or military lands which they took from the natives. Among these unknown warriors were the ancestors of Bismarck. He was born April 1, 1815, and might have been called among American school-boys, therefore, an April fool.

In his babyhood Napoleon had burst from Elba and carried his banner again for 100 days almost to the North sea. In laying low Napoleon as he passed through Germany from Russia the year previously appeared on the field as a Prussian prince, with Blucher and his siders, the long lived king whom Bismarck was to serve 40 years afterward as prime minister. Bismarck was six years younger than Gladstone and five years younger than Pope Leo XIII.



BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAG.

The word Bismarck is an abbreviation of Bishop's Mark and refers to the bishops of Havelberg, who owned the Mark—that is, the march or line to be defended. The word is mentioned as early as 1203, or nearly 300 years before Columbus. By the river Biese stood a tower called the Bismarck Louse, in which by tradition lived a big louse who devoured the substance of the surrounding farmers. It is now said that this myth is a reflection upon a previous legend which named the tower after the Holy Cross, the Wendish barbarians perhaps considering that this Christian emblem cost them their lands and their crops.

Bismarck's grandfather was an intellectual man, and his father resembled the chancellor. In 1806 his father married Louise Menken, who was 16, and she lived till 1839. She was the orphan daughter of a privy counselor, and her family had literary traits. Her father sympathized with the French revolution and died in 1801. Bismarck had three brothers and two sisters. He was brought up in Pomerania, about Kniephof, which estate Bismarck retained until 1868.

At 6 years of age Bismarck was sent to school in Berlin by the side of his soldier brother, who lived a very long life. His parents spent the winter months in Berlin. Among the first things Bismarck attended to was the study of languages, becoming especially strong in English and French. His mother was handsome and socially influential. She was a bad manager, however, and spent too much money at the summer watering places. She much desired Otto to become a diplomatist.

In 1844 from the side of this father Bismarck wrote to his sister: "I live here with father, reading, smoking, walking, helping him eat lampreys and joining in a farce called fox hunting. We go out in the pouring rain or frost with three servants, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, and the servants make the most prodigious noise, while father stands perfectly stock still, his rifle out, just as if he fully expected some beast. Father asks me in the coolest manner if I have not seen something, and I reply with the most natural astonishment, 'Nothing in the world.' Then growling at the rain we start for another bush, find nothing and play the farce over again. This goes on

for three or four hours without father being in the least tired."

The tall young country squire was confirmed in his church at Berlin in 1830. He was a spoiled boy and early left his father's roof. He now and then went home, taking the stage at Berlin in the evening and getting to Stettin at noon the next day, and by the third day he would reach Kniephof and have his holiday of three weeks. At school he loved the history of his native country, Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany, and his historical attainments were ever eminent. He was not very good in Latin, but departed for the University of Goettingen at 17 years of age a thin, graceful boy, quite tall.

He is said not to have been very animated and had rather blank but observant eyes, but was determined and enduring. All persons had to approach him with consideration. He loved dogs, had a strong memory and was a first class horseman, could swim, fence and dance, but did not like athletics.

At Goettingen one of his college mates was Motley, the American historian, who was minister at London just after Bismarck humiliated Austria. His mother refused to send him to Heidelberg because she thought he would get the detestable habit of drinking beer there. Before he left Berlin he had fought a duel with a Jew lad named Wolf and cut off Wolf's spectacles and received a wipe in the leg.

He was a jolly student and traveled through the Harz mountains on foot, and for throwing a bottle out through a window after breakfast was summoned before the faculty and came in with his enormous dog, which caused him to be fined 5 thalers. He fought about 20 duels at Goettingen and was wounded only once, showing the scar on his cheek. He is said never to have attended a lecture, rather displeased his fastidious mother, yet he passed his examination by natural gifts. He was full of hard pranks.

At 20 he was made a notary or examiner in Berlin and had much to do with getting divorces. At a court ball he met his future master and king, who was struck with his tall form and grim countenance. "Justice," said Prince William, "must seek her advocates according to their height in the guards." A favorite cousin once gave him a letter to deliver, which he forgot, and when he returned it to her in three weeks he said, "I did not deliver this in order to entirely cure my cousin of the habit of intrusting me with letters." Sometimes he would let a parcel of young foxes into the drawing room.

A man of exalted spirits, to whom the dry, common life of Prussia was insufficient, Bismarck was sure to attain distinction only in some irregular, perhaps overbearing, way. He was all the time getting ready to be a diplomatist, as his mother desired, and for that reason went to Aix-la-Chapelle, in the western section of Prussia, where there was a special court, but this was a bathing resort, and Bismarck fell in with French, Belgians and Englishmen and went with them on excursions everywhere. His first rate English made him a favorite with the young men of that nation, but he got into many scrapes and consequently had himself transferred to Potsdam, the old royal residence, an hour's ride from Berlin, where after 1838 he went into the messroom among his fellow guards.

His father's estates were falling to ruin, and he undertook to hear agricultural lectures. The sons took charge of their parents' estates in order to save them from destruction. He went into the provincial diet of Pomerania at Stettin, but got tired of its monotony. As an agriculturist, however, he showed some vigor and was a rather severe employer, yet after a hard day's supervision he would get on his horse and ride 10 miles to some evening assembly in a town. He was moody at times from the want of real domestic life, and some called him "mad Bismarck."

Sometimes, tortured by dark thoughts, he would dash through the fields in solitude and again bring in a loud company and make a night of it, so that tales were told of him as if he were some haunted spirit. Sometimes he appeared to be a Liberal in politics. In this country solitude at Kniephof, near the Baltic, however, he read much in every direction—theology and philosophy as well as history. He studied Spinoza deeply, visited France and England and had a remarkable impudence with his official superiors. The old father died in 1845, and the sons divided the property, and Bismarck kept Kniephof and Schoenhansen.

We must understand that Prussia had undergone a complete transformation in the early part of the present century, when she recklessly attacked Napoleon and was overrun by him in one brief campaign. He imposed upon her conditions of the hardest character. Her western provinces were absorbed in one of his experimental kingdoms, and her army was compelled to be kept at a low standard. Two remarkable men, Stein and Scharnhorst, undertook to keep these conditions and yet raise Prussia to her former military rank. They therefore compelled the whole population to be a certain period under arms, and this was the commencement of the great military system of Prussia, and Bismarck's first prominence in politics was in contending against the taxpayers who would not allow the army to be kept up to an extravagant standard at their expense, while he meditated recreating Germany by driving Austria out of it and consolidating the smaller states, which after the close of the French revolution governed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

STAR BargainStore

20c Fancy Ribbons for 10c, 25c, 35c. Fancy Ribbons for 12¹/₂.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols at about : : : Half Price.

SUMMER GOODS AT HALF PRICE OR LESS.

Read every word of our advertisement, We do not intend to carry over a dollar's worth of summer goods, if a price will sell it.

WASH GOODS.

Beginning tomorrow we will put the knife still deeper to close it quick.

20c pique in pink, light blue and navy for 10c.

25 pieces of light and dark lawn sold at 10, 12¹/₂ and 15c, your choice for 5c.

15c organdies and dimities, large and small patterns, reduced to 7¹/₂c.

20c organdies and Swiss mulls for 10c.

25c French organdies 12¹/₂c.

35c French organdies 19c.

15c cotton covert cloth for skirts for 10c.

CRASH FOR SKIRTS.

12¹/₂c grade for 8c, 15c grade for 10c.

17¹/₂c grade for 12¹/₂c, and 20c grade for 15c.

Millinery Almost Given Away.

\$2 hats for 50c, \$3 hats for \$1. \$4 and \$5 hats for \$1.50.

Children's \$1.25 trimmed hats for 50c.

One lot of ladies' untrimmed sailors for 5c.

One lot of 50c trimmed sailors in all colors for 19c.

One lot of 75c and \$1 sailors for 25c.

\$1 and \$1.25 sailors, the best shapes, for 50c.

Children's trimmed and untrimmed sailors at half price and less.

One lot of ladies's shapes sold at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25, your choice for 25c.

15c roses for 6c. 25c roses for 15c.

One lot of wings worth 25c for 10c.

Krinkled chiffon worth \$1 a yard for 50c.

WAISTS AND WRAPPERS.

50c shirt waists for 25c.

\$1 waists for 50c.

\$1.25 waists for 75c.

\$1 white waists for 69c.

White waists trimmed in insertion worth \$1.50 for 98c.

Light and medium colored wrappers cheap at \$1 for 63c.

Percale wrappers cheap at \$1.25, reduced to 75c.

\$1.50 percale and lawn wrappers for 98c.

\$2 percale and lawn wrappers for \$1.25.

SUITS AND SKIRTS.

\$12.50 Russian blouse suits for \$5.

One lot of \$1.50 checked skirts for 75c.

\$5 black and colored skirts for \$2.98.

\$1.50 crash skirts for 89c.

\$2 white pique skirts for \$1.25.

One lot of wash dress skirts for 49c.

Domestics and Linens.

8c all linen barred crash for 5c.

6c cotton crash for 3¹/₂c.

Red table cloth for 12¹/₂c.

35c grade red table cloth for 22¹/₂c.

35c white damask for 25c.

Large size towels for 4c.

7 and 8c prints for 4c.

One lot of 10c percales, 12¹/₂c madras and 10c dress gingham for 5c. 7c cheviot for 4³/₄c.

Miscellaneous

50c ready made sheets for 37¹/₂c; \$1.25 bed spreads for 98c; \$2 spreads for \$1.49; 50c umbrellas for 35c; 50 dozen of ladies 12¹/₂c ox blood hose for 5c; children's 10c tan color hose for 3c; ladies' 25c ribbed vests for 15c; children's 12¹/₂c ribbed vests for 7¹/₂c; one lot of 15 and 20c ladies' linen collars for 5c, and hundreds of other articles which we can not enumerate, but you will not do yourself justice if you miss this sale.

STAR BargainStore

138 and 140 Fifth Street.

WELLSVILLE. MAY BEGIN THIS WEEK

Work on the Pottery to Be Resumed at Once.

RUNAWAY HORSES CAUSED LOSS

A Large Crowd Heard Reverend Vibbert Talk but There Was No Disturbance. We Lost the Ball Game—All the News of Wellsville.

The time of waiting seems to be at an end, and within a few days work will be resumed on the new pottery in West End.

It was learned today that preparations were now under way, and the workmen would be placed at work on Wednesday. This last, however, has not been decided on, and it may be later in the week, but John S. Goodwin, president of the company, thinks it will be soon.

Runaway Horses.

The horse attached to the delivery wagon of White & Perkins ran away Saturday afternoon, and collided with a fence. Mr. White was thrown out, but not seriously hurt.

William Shanks was driving from the vicinity of Spring Grove Saturday night. With him were two nieces. The horse became frightened, and the outfit went over the hill. Shanks escaped injury and the girls were only bruised.

Frank Carnes and Ross Joseph were driving down Main street yesterday when the shafts of the buggy were loosened and the horse ran. Carnes jumped out and Joseph was thrown out. They were not hurt.

We Lost the Game.

The Crescents were defeated at Beaver Falls Saturday, and came home in anything but good humor because of the treatment they had received.

The Beaver Falls boys, it seems, did not miss an opportunity to hit a Crescent, and as a result there were some lively times at the bases. The score was 11-5, and the Crescents as usual did their best to win.

No Disturbance.

Reverend Vibbert spoke Saturday night from the steps of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a large crowd was in attendance. Every body expected to see a continuance of the disturbances of the night before, but the lecturer was permitted to talk without interruption. The crowd was the largest the gentleman has yet addressed.

News of Wellsville.

A very successful balloon ascension took place Saturday evening. A larger crowd than usual assembled because William McPherson was to make the ascent and he is an amateur. The young man is a barber. Mr. McPherson is not yet 21 years of age and is the son of John McPherson who resides near Lisbon.

A large crowd gathered in the Christian church to hear the closing address of Reverend George W. Vibbert last night. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and the address very good. When he first came the gentleman talked to a handful, but last night the people showed their appreciation by crowding the house.

Miss Harper, who has been visiting the family of Alex Wells, Main street, is ill with a severe attack of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Gibbs, who is a sister of Mrs. Moses Gloss, is here undergoing treatment for cataract of the eye. Dr. L. A. Robison has been very successful in removing these without the use of the knife.

Rev. J. H. Littell, who has been visiting his brother, Rev. W. A. Littell, returned home to Wheeling, W. Va., this morning.

Rev. R. R. Gailey, of Carrollton, returned home today.

J. W. Clark, of Lisbon, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Ora Niles and Ula Morrow, of Canton, Miss Lottie Skiles, Wheeling, Charles McIntosh, Hammondsville, were in town Saturday.

George Brown and wife of Toronto, were in town Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, a son and daughter.

Miss Olive Boyle, who has been visiting Miss Bessie Davis, Broadway, returned to her home in Salineville this morning.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

Library benefit picnic, Aug. 3.

As Advertised!

A Month of Bargains in all kinds of Footwear.

BEGINNING July 23d, and for the coming four weeks, we will pave the way for crowds to come to buy from our **Great Price Reductions.**

A long table spread with Summer Shoes that we are closing out at very low prices.

Ladies' Serge hand-turn Slippers.....25c
Ladies' Serge House Shoes, only.....40c
Ladies' Plain Opera Slippers, only.....50c
Ladies' genuine dongola Oxfords, only.....75c

All our Men and Boys' Tan Colored Shoes 1-4 off.
Men and Boy's Bicycle Shoes 1-4 off.
Men's Waukenfast Welt, \$3.50 and \$4 Shoe 1-4 off.
See our stock. You will find everything as advertised.

J. R. WARNER & Co.
DIAMOND.

Aguinaldo's Insignia of Office.

Once upon a time a Malay belle attended divine service, conducted by a young missionary from America, attired in one red garter, and the other belles turned green with envy. President Aguinaldo sees that such costume is primitive and not agreeable to eyes polite. Besides, a red garter would not be fitting for one of exalted rank, a power and potentate, one of the great of earth. So he sensibly discards the garter and puts on the gold collar with a triangular gold pendant with a sun and three stars. And his majesty will be symbolized by the gold whistle and a stick with a gold tassel. There won't be a prettier prince on earth than President Aguinaldo when he assumes his new clothes.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

To a Yankee Cannon.

Thou cannon with the iron throat,
Red, fiery tongue and smoky breath,
Whose thunders keep our flag aloft,
Thou givest life, though dealing death.
Each shot that pierces Spanish steel
On ocean's breast or Cuba's plain
Sings out aloud for freedom's weal
And may be freedom, too, for Spain.
—Abraham Gruber in New York Sun

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

London Mixture 60c per Pound

We take expressed pleasure in introducing this blend of Teas. We are fully convinced it cannot be excelled. The strength and flavor of each one of these Teas have been carefully noted, and the exact proportion of each one used in order to produce the best results, thus supplying a high grade, fine drawing Tea at a moderate price. One trial will convince you of its merits.

PRICE LIST.

Standard Tomatoes...3 3-lb. cans for 25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.....5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.....5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.....5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.....6 1/2
Wine Cakes, per lb.....6 1/2
Moore & Brady String Beans, can.....5c
Baked Beans, per can.....5c
Oil Sardines.....3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.....25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.....25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....1c
Carpet Tacks, per box.....1c
No. 8 Candles, each.....1c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

The Stand of Bold Parreja.

Then up spoke bold Parreja
In a voice as hard as steel.
He said: "I'll not surrender,
'Cause I am not in the deal.
If you want Guantanamo,
You may howl and howl and howl,
But you'll have to come and take it!"
Said Parreja with a scowl.

Then he massed his pocket army,
And he passed the word along,
And he marched 'em round the plaza
In a queer, disordered throng.
They were tattered, lean and hungry,
All their guns were old and foul.
"If they want us, they must take us!"
Shrieked Parreja, with a scowl.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wise In His Day and Generation.

Congratulations are in order for General Toral. He is the first Spanish officer to acknowledge he has had enough, and then he was not ashamed to say he wanted to go home.—St. Louis Star.

WANTED.

WANTED—Position as clerk in dry goods store by lady of experience. Wages not the principal object. Address E. W. Grant, Wellsville, O.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Hotel property at Ravenswood, W. Va. Inquire of J. R. Rose, 127 Seventh street.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.
Telephone 130-3.

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IN ANY SUM FROM
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Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press OF THE
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RUMS CONSTANTLY

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FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands of
dollars worth of latest
Designs and Styles of
Type, Border and Novel-
ties. All work absolutely
guaranteed.

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The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

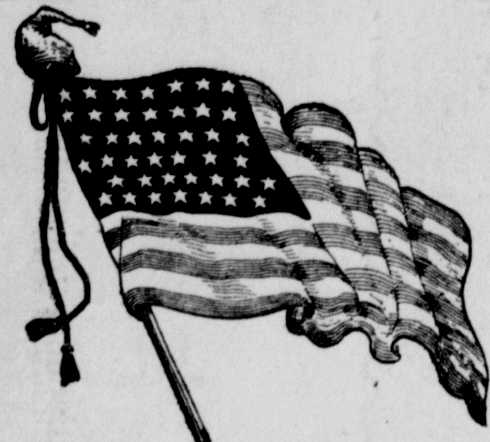
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One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
Three Months.....1 25
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 1.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

FROM SOLDIER BOYS.

Relatives and friends of the soldier boys at the front will favor the News Review if they will send or allow a reporter to call for such parts of letters they receive as are not of a personal nature.

GENERAL MILES seems to be getting some glory out of this conquering business too.

ARRANGEMENTS have all been made for Pennsylvania troops in the field to vote. Ohio has done nothing. Will the Buckeye State look upon its action in years to come as something of which it should be proud?

GENERAL SHAFTER is certainly satisfied with what he has done at Santiago, or he would not so gladly announce his responsibility. And well he may be content. The country agrees with him that he and his army have done well.

SPAIN will make its first display of wisdom in many years if it accepts the provisions of peace prepared at Washington. It will never have an opportunity to accept anything better. This country can afford to be magnanimous now, but if the war is long drawn out and thousands of our brave fellows fall Uncle Sam will, if he does his duty, demand the pound of flesh.

It is hoped the government will not lose time in transferring the troops now before Santiago to the point selected on Long Island for their temporary home. Disease is doing what Spanish bullets could not do, and to leave them there when they are not needed would be nothing short of cruelty. The friends of every man in Liverpool's company will feel better when they are again in the north.

NOT EVEN AN EXCUSE.

When war was declared a great many people throughout the country became alarmed, and some money was withdrawn from circulation. Buyers refused to place orders, and every branch of trade suffered somewhat. In spite of these things the march of progress was not particularly retarded, and the country has been enjoying a well developed degree of prosperity.

But now the war is to end. Peace will from present indications be declared in a short time. Then the country will receive its full measure of prosperity. With the increased demand at home will come the trade from Cuba and Porto Rico. It may not be a boom, for Cuba must first recover from its poverty, but it will doubtless be of sufficient value at once to be noticeable.

And in all of this there is no reason why crockery should not be forgotten. What are the possibilities for the extension of trade to the West Indies cannot yet be brought out, but here at home it is easy to predict the result. Stocks of imported goods are small, and American potteries must fill the empty shelves extending from Maine to California. Merchants did not buy early, and when the orders do come it will be with a rush. East Liverpool, with its new shapes and superior ware, will certainly obtain its share of the business, creating perhaps as much of a stir as did the unprecedented rush of last fall. Just now it seems extremely difficult to even imagine this city will not be very busy in the last months of the year.

WOULD KEEP THEM ALL

Reasons For Retaining Conquered Islands.

MUCH BETTER UNDER OUR FLAG

Rev. Chas. F. Swift Expresses an Opinion Regarding an Important Matter in a Powerful Sermon—The Extension of God's Kingdom.

There was a large audience at the Methodist Protestant church yesterday morning, and the sermon of Reverend Swift was one of the most interesting ever heard in the city. His subject, "Our Nation's Imperative Duty," was taken from Deuteronomy i, 21. The speaker in part said:

"What applies to us as a nation applies to us as individuals. Moses in this portion of the Bible is teaching the people the way God has made many promises to his people, and we must not forget that the promises were made to those who were faithful. You will remember in early times how those people missed what was supposed to be the supreme moment of their life. They remarked the land is worth possessing. Spies were sent out to the land of Canaan, and only two returned to tell the people of its value. Moses told them to go and possess the land and he would be their protector. In the hour of those people's sinning they lost that which was told them. Caleb and Joshua were the only people who were allowed to go to the land of Canaan, and the others were kept in the wilderness many years. When the fathers and mothers died the children were then sent to the place their parents lost by not doing God's bidding.

There is an hour in the life of every nation which is supreme. Within that hour the future of a nation is determined. It was a supreme hour when the Israelites left the borders of Egypt. "It was a supreme hour when the Red Sea was divided.

"I say the supreme hour is that in which the inner part is in consultation with God.

"The history of Israel is before us. We need not linger long to draw lessons for us.

"While the landing of the fathers on Plymouth Rock, and the discovery of the country and the Declaration of Independence stand out as important events in the history of this country, I do not think the hour those events occurred are the supreme hours in our history.

"Standing as we do, as the test is now being put to us, this is the supreme hour in our history. If we believe God has commanded to go onward and occupy lands, we should do so, and if we linger this nation will suffer. God may forgive us for the crime we have committed, but the result of that crime remains. God may forgive you for the act but not for the result. God forgave Israel, but in their 40 years' struggle in the wilderness they suffered untold agony.

"It behooves us to listen to the voice that is divine and that is speaking to us, that gives us the power and grace to go and occupy promised lands.

"We must not only have in view the object but the purpose. God longed to take the people of Israel to the land of Canaan, but they heeded not his word, and he stamped his curse upon them.

"There is no question in my mind as to what we shall hold in new territory. God has given us a mission and has he ever given to nation the power that he has this great country of ours? We as a nation must live up to God's idea of a nation.

"Bismarck as he lies on his bed this morning says with envy that America is the greatest nation on the globe, and has the power to be the greatest on the earth. Germany is very jealous of us.

"There is something that not only appeals to the nation but ourselves. 'Yonder lies the path and at the end is greatness, rulership.'

"The white house is open to every boy in East Liverpool. The governorship of this great state is the same way. It is open to those who in the struggle never give up but keep pressing onward.

"Because of these things we have arisen to an important place in the world's history. This is the home of weal or woe. We cannot afford to miss the opportunity that now presents itself. We must grasp that which is near and improve it as best we can.

"The power of this nation will some time be felt among all nations. We have grown to large for our swaddling clothes and need large ones.

"Do we need Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines? I answer yes, not to say that

they are ours. Not to raise the flag, but to improve them as only America can. All these new countries need American power and civilization. We don't want them to measure their acreage and say these belong to us, but to take them and do with them what will be best for us. Somehow we started for Cuba but made a landing at the Philippines. We want to give the Philippine islands a Christian education. Had we struck Cuba first the Philippines would still be in oppression. The same hands ruled over both, but as we are right in helping others God is with us. We have been told to go to the promised land, and we must now go and possess it.

"We want to educate those people, and give them a new character, as they deserve and need."

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS

Were Added to the Second M. E. Church.

Presiding Elder Jackson last evening occupied the pulpit of the Second M. E. church, and delivered a very eloquent sermon from the text: "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong and the word of God abideth in you, and you have overcome the wicked one." The speaker talked of the power for good within the province of young men, and said their strength lay in the fact that, being filled with the word of God, they were able to overcome even Satan.

Sunday week and last evening 25 new members were added to the Second M. E. church as a result of the revival services held last winter. During the year 60 new members have been taken into the church.

Rev. William Gaston, of Cleveland, occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning. He delivered a powerful sermon. Doctor Lee occupied the pulpit in the evening, his subject being "Peace." No Sunday services will be held while the reverend gentleman is absent on his vacation.

John C. Hanley yesterday delivered an interesting sermon to the congregation of the African M. E. church.

Interest in the meetings at the Free Methodist church continues to increase, and a number of conversions have been made. Rev. Mary Elliott, of Rochester, will preach tomorrow night.

NO DAMAGES

Because a County Road Was Not In Good Repair.

LISBON, Aug. 1.—[Special]—In the case of Joseph Watson against the county commissioners, an action brought to recover \$100 damages for injury to horses and carriage by reason of the condition of a road in Elkrun township, it was decided that the statute imposed no duty upon the commissioners (with some minor exceptions) to keep the roads in repairs; that that duty lay with the supervisors of the county. There being no duty shown in this case, there could be no liability, and the decision was rendered in favor of the commissioners. George A. Brookes has sold to Jason H. Brookes a piece of land near the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad in East Liverpool. Consideration \$75.

Help the Library, picnic, Aug. 3.

Some Sporting News.

Saturday at short for Rochester, John Godwin made two runs, one hit, one putout and one assist.

The fielding of Carson Finch was one of the features of the Cumberland-Toronto game.

The South Sides had no trouble in defeating the West End Deweys by a score of 12 to 0. The battery work of Winters and Reed was a feature.

The game between the East End Grays and Eclipse clubs was one of the best of the season, and resulted in a victory for the latter team by a score of 7 to 5.

Notice.

The much talked of pottery play, the "Middleman," will be presented at the opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10, under the direction of Mr. James Durkin, for the benefit of the soldiers' memorial chapel. Nowling's full orchestra. Reserved seats now on sale at Reed's drug store. Prices, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

In Left Field.

Winnie Mercer yesterday played the last four innings in left field in the Washington-Chicago game, but failed to make a run, hit, putout, assist or error. He will probably pitch today in the game against Pittsburg.

Did Little Damage.

The heavy rain yesterday did but little damage beyond washing dirt on the street car track in a few places. The ball ground as usual was filled with water.

If you want good Shoes go to Bendheim's.

All Russet Shoes Reduced.

Every pair of Russet Shoes and Oxfords in our store are now selling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Men's, Women's, and Children's are included in this Price Reduction. Not a pair reserved—not a pair held back.

Bicycle Shoes are also selling at reduced prices. Mind this is not a reduction on just a few selected lines, but includes our entire stock of Russet goods.

THIS IS HOW THEY ARE SELLING:

Women's \$2.50 and \$3 shoes now-----\$1.98

Women's \$2 shoes now-----\$1.48

Children's 75c and 85c shoes, sizes 6 to 8, now-----59c

Children 65c shoes, sizes 5 to 8, now-----39c

Women's Oxfords, black and tan, a fair assortment of all sizes, but mostly narrow widths, now 69c and 98c, reduced from \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

BENDHEIM'S, DIAMOND.



STRONG AGAIN! *Sexine Pills*

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, **PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.**
For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

Took the Patrol to West End, but the Man Escaped.

Saturday evening about 7:30 o'clock a message was received at the fire station to the effect that John Tillis was creating much trouble at his home in Oak street. Officers Terrence and Bryan were detailed to investigate the trouble, and when they arrived at the house Tillis was running away as fast as possible. The officers went to the house and there Mrs. Tillis told an interesting story.

Her husband came home and after being in the house a short time things did not go his way and he started to abuse his wife. Her arms were hit several times causing large marks to appear, her clothes were torn and a large lump was noticeable on her head. The children were crying and the house was in a turmoil.

The officers made a careful search for Tillis, but did not succeed in their finding him.

This afternoon Mrs. Tillis saw the mayor and told him what happened. An investigation will be made.

BROKE A PEDAL

That Is Why Ament Did Not Finish In a Better Place.

Henry Ament, who participated Saturday in the 25 mile road race from Pittsburg to Sewickley, finished in 44th place, but within the time limit.

He received a handicap of seven minutes, and when the riders reached Sewickley was in sixth place, but broke a pedal on the return trip which lost him all the chance of finishing in a good place. E. J. Merkle, of Cleveland, who won the Wellsville road race, also met with bad luck by breaking a crank.

MUST RELAY PIPES.

A Street Being Paved Caused All the Trouble.

The water works department a few weeks ago completed the work of laying a main from Pennsylvania avenue to the East End flint mill. The cross street on which they laid the main is now being graded to fill Pennsylvania avenue, and as a result the pipe will be left above the ground. The main will have to be relaid at an extra expense to the city.

Will Lecture Tonight.

Reverend Vibbert will lecture in the Association tent at Washington and Fifth streets tonight.

Finest Fruit of the War.

The military editor of the Berlin Deutsche Warte, General Von Specht, in summing up the military results of the landing and preliminary movements before Santiago as well as the state of unpreparedness in which the American army was found at the outbreak of the war and the lack of smokeless powder and other material absolutely necessary to the foreign belligerent of the present time, while giving the Americans full credit for practical sense, dash and personal bravery, says that the whole condition of affairs conclusively shows the absolute necessity of a permanent military board corresponding to the general staff of the German army. "The Americans," says General Von Specht, "with their shrewdness and proverbial cleverness, will undoubtedly learn this lesson of their experience, and the finest fruit of the present war will be a thorough reorganization of all their military and naval conditions."—New York Tribune.

Uncle Jack Gowdy Pestered by Spaniards.

Letters received from "Uncle Jack" Gowdy of Rushville, consul at Paris, indicate that he is having some little unpleasantness on account of the war. Most of the French people are Spanish sympathizers, and they lose no opportunity to show their preference. He has therefore found it well to take a vacation and is making a tour of other consulates in Europe, accompanied by his wife, daughter and Finley McGuire. They were at Vienna when heard from. Among other demonstrations on the part of Spanish sympathizers one was notable, inasmuch as his two Kentucky thoroughbred horses, which he had shipped to him, were maimed, and their long tails and manes, in which he took such great pride, were shaved. The work had been done one night when his Rushville hostler was seeing the sights. Gowdy and family are in the best of health.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

News From Consul Macrum.

N. G. Macrum has received a letter from his son, Chas. E. Macrum, consul to Pretoria, S. A. R. It was written at Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Macrum and family were well and had enjoyed the voyage across the Atlantic.

Some of the Sick.

Henry Joseph is able to be out after an attack of typhoid fever.

Dave McIntosh, who had his ankle badly sprained in a ball game at the campground sometime ago, is again able to be out.

AMONG THE FIRST

Were Lieutenant Hall and Sergeant Trump

TO ENTER SPANISH TRENCHES

After the Surrender of Santiago—Sad Scenes Among the Starving at El Caney, Where Rich and Poor Were Huddled Together—Rumors of a Voyage to Spain In Charge of the Spanish Prisoners—The Eighth Now Guards General Shafter's Headquarters.

Robert Hall yesterday morning received from his son, Lieutenant Robert T. Hall, the first letter to reach the city from Cuba in several days. It was written July 18, and, as mails come and go to Santiago these days, made splendid time. Lieutenant Hall is evidently enjoying his campaigning and has no word of complaint. He writes as follows:

IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18, 1898.—We are stationed within five miles of Santiago and on a hill in plain sight of the city. We are all in excellent health except one man. The measles broke out on him this morning. The prospects are that we will not be here long. There is some talk of sending us to Spain with the Spanish troops as guards, but the report has not been verified.

I was a witness to the surrender of the city yesterday, and it was a grand sight. The Spaniards are in very bad shape, and they were only too glad to surrender. Sergeant Trump and I were among the first to get into the Spanish trenches. We went over under a white handkerchief. It was easy to get over, but the trouble came getting back. The Americans did not want to let us through.

I was up to see El Caney yesterday, and such sights I never witnessed. Two thousand starving people in a town which usually holds 800! They were just starting back to the city, and some would go but a few hundred yards only to lay down and die. It is impossible to describe the scene on paper, so I'll wait until I get home to tell it to you all. One man offered me \$15 in gold for a can of condensed milk for his baby. The wealthy and poor are all together.

We camped the first night we were here in one foot of mud, and strange to say the regiment did not have a sick man in the morning. It rained all night and the boys did not sleep a wink.

We are now guarding General Shafter's headquarters, and have about seven miles of outposts. We are guarding the supplies of the army and loading them, so it is very hard work, but we are getting along all right. I will write again soon. Remember me to all.

ROBT. T. HALL.

It is evident the boys even though they were at headquarters had few opportunities for correspondence, since the stationery is anything but what the trim lieutenant would think of using if he were at home. Pens and ink seem to be an unknown quantity, the only requisite being a pencil with which to jot down briefly the news and a few observations.

The letter was mailed as a soldier's letter without stamp, and bears the postmark of the military office. Another mark pronounces it a "ship letter," and last comes the regular stamp of the New York City office where the letter was mailed some time during Saturday.

SPRAINED HIS ANKLE.

George Smith Was Thrown From a Buggy.

A horse driven by George Smith, of the Union pottery, frightened at a street car near the ball ground yesterday afternoon. The occupants of the buggy were thrown out and the front wheel of the vehicle badly damaged. Mr. Smith sustained a sprained ankle by the accident.

A team driven by Charles Wynn ran off on the Somerset hill Saturday afternoon. The occupants of the cab who were attending a funeral, jumped and received no injuries. The horses were stopped before they did any damage beyond breaking a wheel of the cab.

Library picnic, Aug. 3. Racing.

Another Chapter.

Another chapter was added Saturday night to the Spanish flag episode in East End.

The residents had prepared to put a dummy on the pole and were frightened away, but late Saturday night they carried away the pole and flag and placed it on the highest point on the hill where it can be seen from all parts of East End.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—George Heisler is spending a few days in Pittsburg on business.

—Mayor and Mrs. Bough spent yesterday with friends at West Point.

—Harold Anderson has returned after a visit with friends in East Palestine.

—Miss Lizzie Ball, who has been visiting friends in East End, will tomorrow return to Trenton.

—Mike Lynch, who has been spending several days in Stenbenville, has returned to the city.

—David Bryan, of the Sebring pottery, left at noon today for a six week's trip through the east.

—Fred Walton left this morning for Mun's Landing, W. Va. He will remain there several weeks.

—Rev. William Gaston, who has been spending several days in the city, left this morning for Cleveland.

—Roy Colclough, who has been spending several days in Hanover, returned to the city at noon today.

—Miss Bertha Lawrence returned today to her home in Salem after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Frederick, Third street.

—Mrs. Hall, of Sixth street, and B. C. Simms and family, of Broadway, left this morning for a few weeks' stay at Cambridge Springs, Pa.

—Harry Green and son, Thomas, and Miss Annie Dunn left Saturday evening for Brooklyn, where they will spend several weeks visiting friends.

—Freight Agent T. J. Thomas spent yesterday in Bridgeport. He was the guest of General Agent McCormick, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road in that city.

Running races, Library picnic.

BANFIELD IS CONFIDENT.

He Thinks a Mill Will Be Built on the Virginia Side.

William Banfield, of Irondale, was a Pittsburg passenger on the noon train. He was seen by a reporter, to whom he said:

"Yes; I think there is a chance for the erection of a mill on the Virginia side some time. I am unable to say how soon work will be commenced, and would not like to set any time. At any events the bringing of the mill to this place has not entirely dropped out of view."

When asked if he knew when the work of constructing the extension of the Panhandle would begin, he stated that the road would be built sometime in the near future, but would not set any date.

Mr. Banfield spoke in earnest terms of the matter, and once more a ray of hope appears for the securing of another manufacturing plant.

WANT TO HELP BROWN.

His Application For a Pension Is Being Considered.

The pension committee of the Grand Army are still laboring to secure a pension for Abe Brown.

The papers in the case have all been forwarded to Commissioner Evans and the applicant was sometime ago examined by three physicians and affidavits filed. The matter will be called to the attention of Hon. R. W. Taylor and he will be asked to use his influence to have the pension granted as soon as possible.

NEW CARS.

Street Railway Will Be Well Provided Next Winter.

John B. Hoefgen returned today from St. Louis where he purchased 10 new winter cars to be placed on the East Liverpool line.

The cars are after the same pattern as the present summer cars and have cross seats, but are enclosed. It is expected the first of the new cars will arrive within a month. A few of the present winter cars will be kept and the remainder sold.

MUST REPAIR IT AGAIN

Lincoln Avenue Is In a Bad Way.

NO FOUNDATION TO PAVING

Bricks Sink Out of Sight, and For a Distance Above the Horn Switch the Injury Is Pronounced—Council Is Considering.

Lincoln avenue is again causing council no end of trouble, and plans are being discussed which may result in permanent repairs.

The rains of the past few days have sent so much water down the hill that the old trouble has broken out afresh. The bricks when compelled to bear any considerable weight sink almost from view, and pedestrians and teamsters are given no end of trouble. The damage extends a considerable distance up the hill, and it will cost many dollars to make repairs.

Councilmen have taken the matter in hand, and a number of plans have been advanced. Councilman Peach thinks the foundation of the paving is seriously damaged, and repairs can only be made permanent by dividing the street into sections. At certain places along the hill he would have placed a line of curbstone extending across the roadway.

The stone would make a solid wall, and when water succeeded in getting under the bricks it would do no more damage than to that particular section.

The city has already spent a good many dollars on Lincoln avenue, and more money will be needed unless some plan for permanent repairs is adopted.

WILL REFUSE A WALL.

Council Think Someone Is to Blame For It.

A stone wall was recently built in East End in front of the residence of T. F. Anderson which in the opinion of several of the council is a disgrace to the city, and it will probably be discussed at their next meeting.

Several councilmen say they will refuse to accept the wall as it is, but do not blame the contractor as he built it under instructions. The wall instead of running straight and connecting with the sewer is built in several shapes and fails entirely to reach the sewer.

CITY WORK.

Rapid Progress Is Now Being Made in East End.

The work of grading Pennsylvania avenue is almost completed and the workmen are now employed in setting the curb. The laying of the sidewalks will be commenced this week.

The sidewalks on the right side of Jethro street have been completed, and the work of grading Lisbon street will be commenced just as soon as the residents complete the stone walls in front of their property.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

The Residence of Stephen Hague Was Not Damaged.

Lightning yesterday afternoon struck the residence of Stephen Hague in Calcutta road, and ran down the chimney but failed to do any damage beyond knocking a few brick loose.

Mr. Hague and George Stewart were seated on the porch when the lightning struck, but neither of them were badly shocked, and taking to their heels they ran down over the hill before they realized what had happened.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN

Was Mrs. Mary Cooley Who Died Last Night.

Mrs. Mary Cooley died last night at her home in East End from the infirmities of old age, aged 85 years.

Deceased was a most estimable Christian woman beloved and respected by all who were fortunate enough to know her, and to residents of East End was known as Mother Cooley. She was an earnest member of the Second M. E. church. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Attorneys Take a Trip.

Prosecuting Attorney Brookes and Solicitor McGarry left today for a trip down the St. Lawrence river to Quebec. They will return by way of Cleveland and expect to be gone one week.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

New Sewer.

The street force are today putting in a new sewer at the foot of Fourth street.

Remnant Week!

This week all

Remnants of Mattings,
Remnants of Linoleums,
Remnants of Oil Cloths,

will be sold.

QUICK REDUCTION PRICES

will accomplish the feat in spite of the Hot weather, because people know that our Remnant sales contain bargains.

The Remnants are all sizes, from 1 yard to 15 yards in length, and the prices 1-3 less than regular.

We will also sell a number of

PARTS OF PARLOR SUITS,

1, 2 and 3 Pieces of a kind, of which the mates have been sold.

These remnants will go at



2-3 THE REGULAR PRICES,

and they'll make handsome "fill in" pieces for some one's parlor.

WHY NOT YOURS?

THE S. G. HARD CO THE BIG STORE

TOOK BURROWS AWAY

He Is Wanted Badly at Martin's Ferry.

KEPT SUNDAY BY THE CITY

But Was Taken Today to Face the Charge of Stealing a Watch—Parents of McConaughy Pay Him a Visit—No Arrests.

There was nothing but quiet about city hall this morning.

Officer R. A. Lindenmuth, of Martin's Ferry, came to the city on the early Pittsburg train and was met at the station by Chief Johnson. Both men went to city hall, and after a short conversation Chief Johnson brought Sydney Burrows into the mayor's office. Officer Lindenmuth told Burrows what he was wanted for, and after placing the handcuffs on him the trio went to the station. He is supposed to be the party who took a watch in Martin's Ferry some time ago. When on the train, and while the officer was talking to a reporter, Burrows became very offensive and the officer was compelled to give him a severe talking to. The scene caused much comment on the part of the passengers at the action of Burrows, who had no cause to do as he did.

Fred Bloor was arrested this morning at the instance of the proprietor of the Commercial house in Second street. He was taken to jail and after a short confinement in the coop he was released. The trouble was settled without the case coming to a hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. McConaughy, of Bridgeport, came to the city Saturday evening and for several hours yesterday were permitted to see their son, who is in jail. They are still in the city, but will not say anything about their son's troubles. McConaughy is making the most of his uncomfortable surroundings, and as usual has nothing to say of the shooting. No time has been set for his hearing.

O'Hanlon's condition, this morning, was much improved, and his physician is of the opinion that he will be able to be out Wednesday, provided nothing occurs that will cause a relapse.

Mr. and Mrs. Love who live in a shanty boat near the flint mill called upon the mayor this morning, and filed a complaint against a family who live on the bank above them. They allege that when they retire at night, stones are thrown at the boat, and as a result a number of windows have been broken. The case will be attended to by an officer.

Patrick Shinkleton, living in West Market street, had a few troubles to tell the mayor. Yesterday morning while two young ladies in white dresses were passing his house several men who were chewing tobacco spat on them. Patrick wanted the men arrested, and went away happy, as the mayor told him such people should be sent over the road.

Several other minor complaints have been made, but they are so small nothing will be done with them.

CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS

Need Not Pay the Regulation War Tax.

Church entertainments and amateur theatricals will not have to pay the \$10 special tax imposed by the war revenue according to this opinion of Commissioner Scott.

"The ordinary church or Sunday school entertainment given by the members thereof, without any hired performers, in the opinion of this office, does not come under the head of 'public exhibitions or shows for money' contemplated by this section; nor does a lecture, even when illustrated by lantern views, when given for churches and benevolent societies, come under this head."

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

Operating a Broker's Office.

W. H. Norman, well known as a business man of the city, will open a brokerage office in the First National Bank building as soon as he can complete the arrangements. All the principal stock quotations will be received by special wire from New York and Chicago. Mr. Norman's reputation as an honest business man is sufficient guarantee that his clients will receive nothing but the best of service. Mr. Norman's arrangements for conducting the business provide for the best ever known in the city.

If you need any electric light fixtures call on the Ceramic City Light company. A fine display of fixtures can be seen in their window.

WILL REMOVE SOLDIERS.

Alger Having a Camp Prepared For Some of Shafter's Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger is hastening the preparations at Montauk Point for the reception of the Fifth army corps, now at Santiago. Surgeon General Sternberg has dispatched Colonel Forwood of his bureau to the site of the camp with instructions to erect at once a hospital capable of accommodating no less than 500 soldiers. General Shafter has been authorized by a cablegram from Secretary Alger to notify his soldiers of the good fortune in store for them in order that the men may be cheered up to wait with patience for their removal. This cannot be effected immediately owing to the condition of the men themselves. The present plan is to begin as soon as possible the transportation to Montauk Point of such of the soldiers as have recovered from the fever and those who have not yet contracted it.

The sick must wait, for the physicians say that the climatic change involved in bringing them north would prove fatal in many cases. But the delay is not likely to be extended. Surgeon General Sternberg says that convalescence in fever of a type as mild as that at Santiago does not usually occupy more than ten days, although as the season runs on and the virulence increases this period is greatly extended. As soon as that period is passed the men will likely be embarked for home.

GENERAL MERRITT ARRIVED.

Aguinaldo Reported to Have Assumed a Defiant Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Cablegrams were received from Rear Admiral Dewey and General Merritt Saturday afternoon, Dewey's dated Cavite, July 26, and Merritt's Cavite, July 25, announcing the arrival of General Merritt. Although it was not made public, it is reported that Admiral Dewey reported that Aguinaldo had assumed a bold attitude of defiance and that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of gravity of the situation there, it would take probably 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

A REPORTED BOMBARDMENT.

Neuvas Reported to Have Been Also Evacuated and Burned.

KEY WEST, Aug. 1.—Reports have reached here that Neuvas, on the north coast of the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, has been bombarded by the ships of the blockading squadron, evacuated by the Spanish and subsequently burned. No details are known and the only information of the affair was that given to Captain Maynard of the gunboat Nashville by Lieutenant Colonel Rojas of the insurgent forces at Gibara last Tuesday.

Colonel Rojas himself has the news at second hand, although he carried private dispatches from General Garcia, which were delivered to the commander of the Nashville.

Battleship Texas Arrived.

New York, Aug. 1.—Back from the coast of Cuba, battle-scarred and powder-stained and punctured in spots, with her formidable guns bristling in the sunlight and her officers and crew laughing and cheering like school boys on a holiday trip, the United States battleship Texas, Captain J. W. Phillip in command, steamed slowly up the lower bay from Sandy Hook yesterday forenoon on her way to the Brooklyn navyyard. Salutations of welcome came from all sides.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PRAISE.

Troops Did Brilliant Work in Cuba, but Should Be Brought Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Among the passengers who arrived by one of the transports from Cuba yesterday was Steppings Wright, a correspondent of the London Illustrated News. Mr. Wright in conversation said: "It is not proper to speak of hardships, in efficient commissary and hospital service because this is war and all it implies. The operation of taking Santiago itself was grand and brilliant. 'I never saw the like before; nothing could stand the rushes of the American troops, so full of vim and eager desire to dislodge the enemy. But these men should be relieved, as the excitement is over and reaction will set in. The men will lose their stamina when the malarial fevers spread.'"

INSPECTED MT. GRETTA.

Government Commissioners Looked For a Place to Locate Soldiers.

MOUNT GRETTA, Pa., Aug. 1.—Colonel Moore, Major Heislend and Dr. Smart, government commissioners, accompanied by a party of Pennsylvania railroad officials, yesterday inspected the recent camp grounds of the Pennsylvania volunteers, with a view of locating a permanent camp.

The commissioners have visited a number of localities, which have been suggested as suitable places for the camp of the soldiers now at Camp Alger. The latter, it is said, is considered unfit for camping purposes on account of typhoid fever prevailing there. A place near Middletown, Pa., was inspected later in the day.

Admiral Cervera was right in not trying to intercept the Oregon. The American battleship would have fought the whole fleet and might have defeated it single handed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The street decoration which takes place so often in St. Petersburg is never completed and frequently not even begun until the night preceding the event to be celebrated.



GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe. The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH
has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION
packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER
to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

An Increase In Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The bureau of statistics, in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce," presents the details of the imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. It shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture, and that while there was a great falling off in imports, the reduction was almost exclusively in manufactured articles and food products.

A University Trustee Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—George H. Foster, one of the trustees of Northwestern university, died yesterday of Bright's disease, at home in Evanston.

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Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors; Brooklyn, 5 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dwyer and Peitz; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 5,616.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7 runs, 11 hits and 1 error; Washington, 4 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Kilroy and Donahue; Weyhing and Farrell. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 4,900.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 runs, 9 hits and 1 error; New York, 7 runs, 12 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Cunningham and Kittredge; Gettig and Grady. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 5,000.

Saturday's League Games.

Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 3.
Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 13; Washington, 3.
New York, 7; Louisville, 3.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 2.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	62	29	.681	Pittsburg	45	44	.506
Boston	56	30	.651	Phila.	41	43	.488
Cleveland	54	33	.621	Brooklyn	33	52	.388
Baltimore	50	34	.595	Wash.	31	55	.359
Chicago	50	40	.556	Louisville	32	58	.352
New York	47	40	.540	St. Louis	24	68	.259

Games Scheduled For Today.

Baltimore at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Pittsburg and Boston at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 8 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; Mansfield, 1 run, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Wells and Graffius; Kostal and Belt.

At Dayton—Dayton, 3 runs, 10 hits and 1 error; Fort Wayne, 5 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Rosebrough and Lattimer; Brodie and O'Meara.

Second game—Dayton, 4 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors; Fort Wayne, 3 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Bates and Donahue; Herr and Campbell.

At Toledo—Toledo, 8 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Gilks and Arthur; Wayne and Cote.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Mansfield, 6; Grand Rapids, 2.
Mansfield, 9; Grand Rapids, 1.
Toledo, 7; Ft. Wayne, 1.
Fort Wayne, 3; Toledo, 2.
Springfield, 7; New Castle, 4.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 30d returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the coast, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy, please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

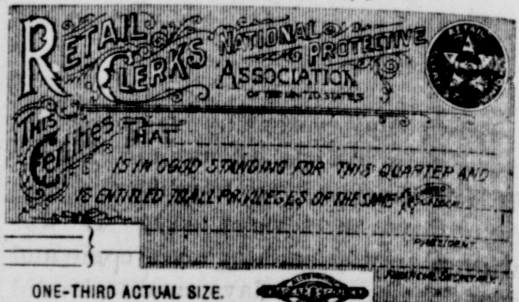
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark, when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.



The Journeymen Tailors' Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

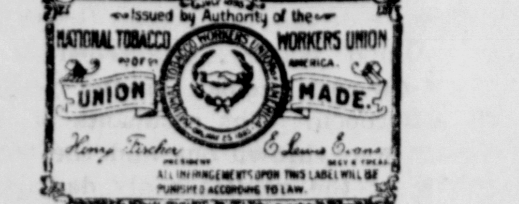
BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



ONLY AN EMPTY HONOR

L. B. Logan, of Alliance, Named
For Congress

BY THE UNION REFORM PARTY

A Wellsville Man Was Among the Candidates But He Withdrew—The Resolutions Provide For Reform With a Section Endorsing Free Silver.

Representatives of the Union Reform party met in Alliance Saturday afternoon and named a candidate for congress in the Eighteenth district as well as providing a long list of resolutions.

The convention assembled in the Cananick's hall, and Allan Cook, the Canton attorney who had so much to say about the nomination of a Democratic candidate for congress two years ago, presided. Charles Jenkins was made permanent chairman, and in the committees Columbiana county was represented as follows: Resolutions, A. C. Van Dyke, Wellsville; district organization, T. R. Wilson, Negley; nominations, John Coulson, East Rochester.

The resolutions committee reported, pledging its support to the government in the war with Spain, and the maintenance of the principles of the Monroe doctrine; opposing any alliance with England that would force upon us either their monetary or commercial system; disavowing the Pugh law, branding it as vicious, and affirming that in their belief the system of election and legislation is corrupt and the rights of the masses ignored, direct legislation being the only remedy; no issuance of United States bonds under the veil of a war loan while the real meaning is a perpetuation of the banking system but declaring for income taxes and issuance of government money without clauses of exception; no manufacture or importation of intoxicants for a beverage; equal suffrage for women; silver to be restored as money on a basis of 16 to 1, and inviting the co-operation of all citizens in carrying wise ideas with effect. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The committee on nomination reported the names of A. C. Van Dyke, of Wellsville, E. H. Brosius and L. B. Logan, of Alliance, to be considered for the congressional nomination. After the withdrawal of Brosius and Van Dyke, Logan was unanimously nominated.

The committee on organization reported the names of A. R. Campbell, A. C. Van Dyke, and Dr. J. O. Morrow as the Columbiana members. E. H. Brosius was made member of the state committee from this district, and the convention adjourned.

DISGUSTED.

Strangers Misunderstood a Long Standing Joke.

The next to the last west bound street car Saturday night had many passengers for the campground, and when the station was reached someone in the car shouted, "Change cars for the campground." The residents of the ground got off and with them a lady and gentleman. After the car had gone they asked where they were to take the other car. Inquiry developed that they were bound for Wellsville to catch a train, and, when the gentleman found that he had been fooled, to say that he was angry would put it mildly. The couple waited in the station until the last car came, very much disgusted individuals.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

FUR THE SAME PASTOR

Will the Delegate Be Instructed Next Sunday.

Next Sunday at the Methodist Protestant church a meeting will be held after the regular service for the purpose of electing a delegate to the annual conference which will be held soon. It is probable that Mr. Bright, who has acted in that capacity several years, will be named again.

The delegate will be instructed to ask for Reverend Swift, the present pastor, for another year. His work since he came here a year ago has been excellent, and for that reason the congregation desire to retain him.

Changed the Boats.

The ferryboat Ollie Neville, in charge of Capt. Edward Swaney, came to this place from New Martinsville Saturday evening. This morning it commenced to make regular trips between the Ohio and Virginia shores.

The Dispatch, which has been here for several months, will leave for the south some time this week. Captain Pusey has leased the boat to the parties for an indefinite term for \$7 a day.

Chinamen's race, Library picnic.

THE DEAD BISMARCK

the diet at Frankfort, which was somewhat like a weak congress in the United States.

In short, throughout Germany, until Bismarck reformed it, there was something like states' rights, with a diet or congress at Frankfort, in which Austria and Prussia were the two great rivals, to be compared to Virginia and New York in the story of the United States.

It may also be explained that Germany was peculiar among the nations of Europe after the conquest of the Roman empire by the Germans whose different tribes and leaders formed nearly every kingdom in Europe. France pulled away from the empire of Charlemagne and left Germany to become the representative of the old Roman empire. The German emperors were also called kings of Rome and after being elected in a peculiar way generally went to Rome at their convenience to be crowned by the pope.

Thus a mixed military and spiritual empire existed north of the Alps until the time of Luther, when the minor princes, feeling the popular inspiration against so much Italian interference in Germany, went into revolt. Prussia was the especial country of Luther and remained Protestant and was not much affected, like other parts of Germany and all France, by the Calvinistic second reformation.

A rather compact church was formed in Germany, something like the Established church of England, and this accounts for the Lutheran priests everywhere having such close control over their congregations and schools. Luther is regarded in Germany as the founder of the literature, the common language and the popular common sense and independence of the land. Of all these things, in a certain way, Bismarck was the old Tory representative, just as in England the ultra advocates of the crown were sticklers for the crown's religion.

It was Bismarck's work to drive Austria, the preponderating state, entirely out of Germany and make Prussia the new and only Austria, and to absorb several of the states offensively partisan for Austria, and to reconstitute Germany as she now stands, with Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, etc., accessory but obedient kingdoms, all under the same military autonomy.

He used, to involve and assail Austria, the popular hostility to little Denmark. The Danes owned Schleswig-Holstein, a German fraternity, and were trying to abolish the German language in the laws and university. The little German states made a great outcry at this, and the two big German states had to rival each other in going to Schleswig-Holstein's assistance.

In 1842 Bismarck rescued his drowning servant in the public sight at great peril to his own life and received for it his first decoration, which he still wears amid prouder stars, the Prussian safety medal. He was a good while lieutenant in the Uhlans and owned a mad chestnut charger named Caleb.

He fell in love with his wife, Johanna von Puttkamer, while in the army. Her father and mother both opposed the marriage, but gave in before the young woman's tears. They were married July 28, 1847, after Bismarck was 32 years old. She was not 23. She saw him first in his uniform.

Upon their wedding trip King William IV of Prussia was at the hotel in Venice and commanded the groom to dine with him, which he did in a borrowed dress suit. The king sounded him thoroughly on German politics and subsequently made him ambassador to the federation at Frankfort.

He had two estates—Schonhausen, a 3-story and high garret house, near a church, with a broad, solid tower and wide, sharp roof, built in the year 1212, and Kniephof, far distant in Pomerania. At the former he passed his early married life, and his wife had three children—Mary Johanna, born 1848 at Schonhausen; Nicholas Ferdinand Herbert, 1849, at Berlin; William Otto Albert, 1852, Frankfort. He and his wife were both of half aristocratic extraction and military descent, and they inherited enough to live well. His father-in-law lived to a very advanced age.

In 1847 the king summoned a united diet and the chambers, something like the English parliament, and Bismarck appeared at the royal palace. The time was serious, as France was about to overthrow Louis Philippe and become a republic, and her example was potential in Germany.

Was it the mere accident of having formed the personal acquaintance of the king or was it original, rugged, contrary thinking which made Bismarck suddenly cease to be a Liberal and become a loud military Tory?

His brother, his cousins, his father-in-law, were also members. They all heard a great deal of Liberal twaddle. One man declared that only to get a free constitution had Prussia risen against the French in 1813.

Bismarck ascended the tribune to deny this. Prussia had risen, he said, not for politics, but for patriotism.

They howled at him and hissed. He defiantly took out a newspaper and began to read it until the president could restore order.

He had then a tall, gaunt stature, short hair, ruddy countenance and blond whiskers all round his jaws and very shining eyes. The Conservatives were destitute of good orators. Bismarck spoke in a raw and hesitating voice.

The men of 1813 were still living—it was but 34 years—and thought they knew what they had risen for.

Bismarck went up again. "True, I did not exist in those days," he said scornfully. "I always thought, however, that the men of 1813 rose against a foreign servitude. I now learn that it lay at home. For this correction I am not by any means grateful."

The Prussian press was all Liberal. It singled Bismarck out for regular abuse. It made him.

From personal feelings he grew sour with everything democratic. He spoke often freely and learned confidence.



WITH PIPE AND MUG.

In February, 1848, only eight months afterward, broke out the revolution in Paris. In the meantime he had married and met his sovereign, who now knew his well published name.

He had a good while been a dike master, to keep the floods of the Elbe back from the fields. Now he was to keep back, if possible, revolution.

He saw the streets of Berlin carrying the Polish and every flag but the Prussian flag. April 2, the day of his thirty-third birthday, he again took his seat in the united diet.

He began to form antidemocratic clubs and found newspapers and gave forth the motto, "With God for king and our fatherland."

He gave the lie to a deputy who said that he paid his land laborers only \$10 a year.

He wrote a letter to the king, Frederick William, offering him his services and life. The king saw him often at Sans Souci palace, Potsdam, an hour's ride by rail from Berlin. He passed the revolutionary summer at Stolpe, on the Baltic. In February, 1849, his native Brandenburg region sent him to the chambers. The Royalists made gains. People of respectable antecedents could not brook the familiarity, the swagger and the perpetual threatening of a mob where till 1806 had been serfdom in a phase nearly equal to that of Russia.

"No word has been more wrongly used," vociferated Bismarck, "than the word people. Everybody has held it to signify just what suited his own views, usually as a crowd of individuals whom it was necessary to persuade."

Nevertheless he was a political worker and did not come to parliament nor get power there without scheming.

The king had put down the revolution. Bismarck opposed any further amnesty.

"Ere long," said he, feeling the army to be on top, "the Almighty, who is the arbiter of battles, will throw dice and determine the controversy between the brute force of barricades and a sovereignty granted by heaven."

He opposed the Frankfort imperial constitution.

"The Frankfort crown may be very brilliant, but the gold must be added by melting into its composition the Prussian crown, which I oppose."

The democrats, rising again, were put down in Berlin by a volley and a charge of cavalry. Cried Bismarck:

"The motive principles of the year 1848 were far more social than national. The envy the poor had of the rich was excited in proportion to the continued feeding of a spirit of license from high quarters, which destroyed the moral elements of resistance in the minds of men. I do not believe that these evils would be averted by democratic concessions or by prospects of German unity. The sound of the trumpet has lost no charm for the Prussian ear. Frederick the Great would have turned not to constitutional union from Frankfort, but to the most prominent peculiarity of Prussian nationality—her warlike element."

It took 17 years to demonstrate that.

"We do not need," he said, "to see the Prussian monarchy melt away in the filthy ferment of south German immorality. I have never yet heard a Prussian soldier sing, 'What is the German fatherland?' The Thirty-eighth German regiment preserved us from the Frankfort parliament. We are Prussians, and Prussians we desire to remain."

From such sentences came the song:

I am a Prussian! See my colors gleaming—
The black-white standard floats before me free;
For freedom's rights my fathers' heart blood
streaming—

Such, mark ye! mean the black and white to me!

Shall I then prove a coward! I'll e'er be to the
toward!

Though day be dull, though sun shine bright
on me.

I am a Prussian, will a Prussian be!

Bismarck moved his family to Berlin about 1850, and there his son was born, afterward his father's assistant. Bismarck became a courtier and went to the king's estates to hunt.

He became a politician as much as Croker in New York or Quay in Pennsylvania and was often seen at a beer saloon, where once he broke his mug over a man's head for insulting words about the royal family. He made a good deal of fun of Persigny, Napoleon's fellow, who came to Berlin on a mission. Bismarck wrote a great deal for his own newspaper—The New Prussian Gazette—and was often found at the office of

nights. He was having an excursion in his favorite Pomerania when news came of his appointment to Frankfort. It was a great, bold, personal office. The king was rather taken aback at Bismarck's rapid decision to go, and so was Mantuffel, his minister.

He lighted a cigar before the presiding deputy at Frankfort, rose late, bluffed uncivil superiors and rode horseback to the neighboring petty courts. He influenced the press. His title was ambassador. He lived in a Prussian merchant's house at Frankfort and received the visit of the prince of Prussia, subsequently his warrior king, who was a little disturbed at Bismarck's nonchalance and youth—but 36. This prince became thick with Bismarck soon and was godfather to his son Bill, named for the prince in 1852.

The envoy rented an elegant villa, had a thousand camellias in the flower beds and dispensed fine hospitality. Every ruler with a state in any degree German kept a minister at Frankfort. Bismarck was social with them all and with artists, authors and musicians. He also gave parties to the servants to show the Pomeranian way. He received many crosses and stars to put upon his breast, besides the life saving medal, and lent money to needy Prussian travelers who had gambled at the baths he was one day to discipline. After 10 o'clock at night he dictated his letters for three or four hours. At 5 o'clock in the morning he went riding.

"Each of us," he said, "pretends to believe of his neighbor that he is full of thoughts and plans if he would only tell, and at the same time we none of us know an atom more of what is going to happen to Germany than of next year's snow. Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self importance there are in this diplomatizing. Most of the letters are opened here by postal spies."

To his wife he wrote upon his mispent youth:

"Would it might please God to fill this vessel with his clear and strong wine, in which formerly the champagne of 21 years foamed uselessly and left nothing but leaching behind. Where now are Mrs. Blank and Miss Blank? How many are buried with whom I then flirted, drank and dined? How much is venerable to me now that I then ridiculed? I cannot understand how a man who considers his own nature, and yet knows nothing of God and will know nothing, can endure his existence from contempt and wearisomeness. I know not how I could formerly support it. Were I to live, as then, without God, without you, without my children, I should not indeed know whether I had not better abandon life like a dirty shirt."

He urged that the Prussian army be made very strong—ready to jump into Austria, which undervalued Prussia. The war between France and Austria occurred. Prussia did not pitch in, and Bismarck in 1858 was recalled. He had become well acquainted with old Metternich. His life in Frankfort made him the best political reporter in Germany.

Sent at once to St. Petersburg, he was visited with fierce rheumatism and was nursed by his wife at her native Reinhold, in the Baltic land. She was a strong looking woman, of as much character as himself—not handsome, but devoted. She was a fine piano player, and he loved her music. In 1860 they all went to St. Petersburg, and Bismarck began at once to study the Russian language with a master. He was a schoolmaster to his own children and attracted great attention as a sportsman. In 1861 he figured at King William's coronation. The czar and his mother thought much of Bismarck.



WILLIAM II. PRINCESS BISMARCK.

He still longed for war with Austria, saying to his wife: "On this earth there is nothing but hypocrisy and jugglery, and whether this mask of flesh is to be torn off by fever or a cartridge it must fall at last. Fools and wise men as skeletons look very much like one another." He was only 44 when so despondent and cynical.

The horrible climate of St. Petersburg transferred him to Paris as minister in 1862. It was already considered to make him prime minister: "I am more lonely in the midst of great Paris than you, wife, are at Reinhold, and sit here like a rat in an empty house, my only amusement to send away the cook for cheating me in the accounts."

He thought Eugenie a beautiful woman: "My conscience, dear, reproves me for seeing so much that is lovely without you." He walked on the sands at Biarritz with Napoleon III, whom he was in eight years to hold a ruined prisoner of war.

In 1862 a cabinet crisis came in Berlin, and Bismarck at 47 was summoned there from the Pyrenees to be the head of the government. He was called The Hotspur of the Junker party. Said the democrats again: "Bismarck! That is the coup d'etat!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

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TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Phoenix club have issued invitations for a dance tomorrow evening.

Mrs. F. H. Croxall will entertain at her home in Helena tomorrow afternoon.

The work of frescoing the Central school building was commenced this morning.

Dr. John Lloyd Lee left this morning for Winona lake, Ind., where he will spend his vacation.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Chambers is seriously ill at their home in East End.

The board of health and water works trustees will hold their regular meetings next Friday evening.

A number of letters have come from Santiago during yesterday and today for friends of Company E.

Trades council will hold their regular meeting Wednesday evening. There is much business to transact.

The electric light at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets was out last night for several hours.

The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church are making arrangements for their annual picnic.

The members of the Alum Cliff company left today for their field near Williamsport, where they will locate a new well.

A new flag pole has been erected in the yard of the West End school. A large flag will be raised on it when school opens.

The East End Stars and the Helena Jacks played the most exciting game of the season Saturday. The Stars won by a score 41-10.

It is stated on the authority of a well-known contractor that well known capitalists are arranging for the erection of two business blocks next year.

Travel on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road Saturday evening, both east and west, was heavier than it has been for many weeks. The bulk of the traffic went east.

The funeral of the five-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Burrows took place yesterday afternoon. Reverend Swift officiating. Interment was made at Riverview.

The board of education will meet in regular session in the Central school building this evening. There is not much business to be attended to, and no bills are to be paid.

The announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Edward Baxter and Miss Vada Moon to take place Wednesday evening at the residence of the groom's parents in Spring street.

The heavy rains of the last few days has done the corn in St. Clair township a great deal of good and the farmers are in a very amiable frame of mind, as the crop promises to be larger than for many years.

The street car switch in West End that has been causing the street car men considerable trouble will be repaired very soon. Cars have much trouble in making a crossing. This trouble causes much loss of time.

George Sweitzer, of this city, and Miss Minnie Faulk, of Toronto, were married at the home of the bride last Tuesday evening by Reverend Thrapp, of the Methodist Protestant church. The young couple have many friends in this city.

Rev. J. R. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevenson, Miss Eva White, Miss Anna Johnson, Mrs. Harvey Martin and daughter, Miss Anna, of East End, left today for Saratoga where they will attend the national convention of Young People's societies.

Engineer McConnell, of Steubenville, was in the city Saturday, but would not say anything for publication. He came here for the purpose of seeing the man who worked for him on the Virginia side when he was here several months ago, and returned to his home on the late evening train.

REPLY OF SPAIN.

It Is Not Expected Before Tomorrow.

THE AMENDED TERM.

Much Conjecture as to What Concession the President Made.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN LIMITED.

It is supposed to relate to that part of the answer which dealt with the Philippines—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has been given plenipotentiary powers by Spain for the settlement of the question of peace—it is said he has proceeded with directness to his object—little diplomatic dodging in the pending negotiations is expected to retard a settlement of the matters at issue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declared yesterday that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States was not expected before tomorrow. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour Sunday morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases.

But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared Saturday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be known is stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone.

But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the islands for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president Saturday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

War Department May Take Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The navy department has concluded that it can dispense with the four big American line steamers formerly known as New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and Paris, and the war department has begun negotiations for chartering them.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy weather with showers; light northerly winds.

THE DEAD BISMARCK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

In the midst of his life of commotion at Berlin he wrote to his wife: "Such good black pudding I never ate, and seldom such good liver. May your slaughtering be blessed!"

He worked in the government from 8 o'clock to 10 p. m. and said: "But health and sound sleep—tremendous thirst. How I love to be lazy and how I have to work!"

His unscrupulous yet sincere character now came fully out. He ruled without law, but for the glory and ultimate security of Prussia.

"The frontiers of Prussia," he growled, "are not favorable to a good state constitution. The great questions of the day are not to be decided by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

A soldier himself, his moral courage was extraordinary in Europe. He was the Tecumseh Sherman of that side of the water, and the year was that of Vicksburg.

He had a budgetless government. He went specially to Paris to take leave of Napoleon in August, 1862, at St. Cloud.

"Our relations to Austria," he declared bluntly, "must unavoidably change for the better or the worse." "That Bismarck drags us by the halter," said the Viennese at the Danish war. Austria went to Denmark to watch Prussia and recover prestige from her defeats in Italy.

In 1864 the Prussian flag waved on the Danish ramparts at Duppel, and Bismarck was there with King William. The emperor at Vienna gave him the order of St. Stephen and said, "Ah, if I had but him!"

The Danish war was an experiment on the newly reorganized army and the needle gun. In 1863 Bismarck was made a Prussian count. He had an intrigue with a celebrated opera singer, it was believed, and their pictures were photographed together like old Dumas and Ada Mencken.

He was so disgusted in 1863 that he said: "I wish that some intrigue would necessitate another ministry, so that I might honorably turn my back upon this liver of ink. The restlessness of this existence is unbearable. I regard every one as a benefactor who seeks to bring about my fall."

The French populace was even then clamoring for war.

Sept. 20, 1866, as new major general, Bismarck rode into Berlin with the victorious army. He wore a white uniform, orange sash, yellow collar and helmet, and was in such bodily pain he could hardly keep the saddle. For a good while he was very ill in the country.

The writer of this paper was in Berlin in July or August, 1866, and noted the complete conquest of the Prussian republicans and Liberals by Bismarck's armed policy. Men like Dr. Jacobi, whom I visited, gave up the competition with such a lion as Bismarck.

And yet, it seems, he never was an actor and said new, natural, offhand things, but without much style. In June, 1867, he was in Paris with his king and soon after became chancellor of the North German confederation. In 1868 he seemed to be a total wreck from overwork. His horse next fell upon him. He lived in those great years in a 1-story house in Berlin with 12 windows in front. He drank red Bordeaux wine. He bought estates near his wife's at Varzin. By the great year in his fortunes of 1866 Bismarck was sick, rheumatic, undermined.

The 7th of May as he was walking from the king's palace he heard two shots fired behind him, and one of them grazed his side. He grappled the assassin by the throat, who fired another shot that glanced from Bismarck's shoulder. Changing the revolver to the left hand, the assassin fired again twice, one shot burning his coat, another bending his rib and making him for an instant sick. He handed the criminal over to the soldiery, and this person, a social democrat, committed suicide.

The city turned out in his praise. The king and princes went to his house. He was compelled for the first time in his life to speak from his window. Austria wanted to kill him.

In five weeks the Prussian columns were moving. June 29 the news of victory arrived. All were singing Luther's hymn. Lightning broke over Bismarck's head, and he shouted, "The heavens fire a salute!"

July 3 was fought Sadowa or Koenigsgratz. Major Bismarck, long under fire, was the first to discover the crown prince coming. "Those are not plow furrows," he cried; "they are marching lines." To his wife he wrote from the field:

"If we do not become extravagant in our demands and do not imagine that we have captured the world, we shall obtain a place worth the having. At Koenigsgratz I rode the tall roan. He was 13 hours in the saddle without fodder. My bed was on the road with a carriage cushion."

He made peace to save his army from pest in Hungary. He and the king stopped in the castle of Nicolsburg, where Napoleon resided after Austerlitz. He was 51 years old and had been in politics nearly 20 years. Aug. 4 he was back in Berlin, the greatest man in Europe. To the French minister he said: "Friendship, a lasting friendship, with France! They will, I hope, represent the dualism of intelligence and progress."

Unable to get the army appropriations from the lower house, he closed the chambers, saying the thing would rule himself. Four sessions of parliament he treated

in this way, ruling without other than feudal law. He awoke, however, the German student and patriotic feeling against the Danes and beat them by the help of Austria and other parts of Germany, and then suddenly turned upon Austria and drove her out of the German empire and extended Prussia to include Hanover, Hesse and finally several other states.

With a great army and the nation appealed he met the French and dictated the hard terms of peace to them.

He could not succeed in his long conflict with the Catholics and the pope. In 1879 he introduced a German protective tariff.

In 1884 he began German colonies.

In 1885 he was 70 years old and almost supreme.

In 1888 he demanded 700,000 men to be added to the army.

As just before the Austrian war Ferdinand Cohen tried to kill Bismarck, so in 1874 a Catholic tinsmith attacked him at Kissingen.

Statesmen in Europe are judged by the extension of their country they brought about. In this view Bismarck altered the map of Europe more than any man since Napoleon, and his changes have the consent of the governed.

In 1866 he accomplished the final unity of Italy by his aid, cast Austria out of Germany and took all Germany besides into a Prussian empire.

In 1870 the French, cast into the shade by the magnitude of Prussia's wars and annexations, made an issue with Bismarck insolently on the small matter of Spain offering her vacant crown to a prince of the family of Hohenzollerns. The consequences were heavy. France lost the fine provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, with cities like Metz, Mulhausen and Strasburg.

The Germany remade by Bismarck has 47,000,000 people. Out of about 1,160,000 annual emigrants from this empire 1,116,000 come to the United States. The cities have enormously grown, Berlin near 1,500,000 and 23 cities above 100,000. The army costs near \$100,000,000 a year and is always near 500,000 men strong. Alsace-Lorraine added near 1,600,000 to the population.

Bismarck's unflinching soul took the field and made the terrible demands on France which, but for the gifted nature of the people and their soil and system, would have ruined her. He placed the kaiser's crown and name upon his king at Versailles, a scene not matched by any in Napoleon's career.

This Bismarck did not probably contemplate. France owed her humiliation to the desire for annexation whenever she found any neighbor making any. In taking Savoy and Nice from Italy she lost Alsace-Lorraine.

After these great acts of Bismarck he fell upon the residue of days. He assisted to curb Russia and established an alliance with Italy and Austria, but his aged sovereign dying in 1888 he undertook to superintend the country and control the reign of Frederick, who died in about three months.

Frederick's son, a half Englishman, came into power in 1888 and soon showed the possession of some such traits as George III. Bismarck was displaced and could not brook the humiliation. He antagonized Chancellor Caprivi's ministry, and from being the pink of the Bourbon royalists became the prompter of the agrarians. His bent for politics and power had grown to be a second nature. He became more approachable, more democratic, but not the less proud, persistent and inexorable. At 78 he was as busy in German politics as at 36.

If he had any model, it was in the combination of Cavour and Garibaldi, the secret mover and the sword. More probably his model was Frederick the Great the aggressive soul and sword of Prussia a century before. Disraeli was a merchant statesman compared to Bismarck. He was more like Gortchakov of Russia, her extending spirit, and in some respects is more like Cromwell than any statesman the continent has shown.

Bismarck belongs to the highest order of aggressive politicians, like Ferdinand of Spain, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Peter the Great, William of Orange, Napoleon. We must pass from among ministers to class him truly and compare him with kings.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

The Correct Address.

If there be any more detached little islands waiting to be captured within easy reach of Manila, a postal card addressed to Admiral George Dewey will insure prompt attention and thorough work.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Filibusters.

Oh, some won glory in Dewey's ships
And others in Shafter's fight.
All America's praise is theirs, I know,
The glory is but their right.
To Hobson and all of his brave little band
Give honors the more and more,
But what of the men who in freedom's cause
Gave their lives up long before?

We thrill when we read of Manila's fight
And the charge on El Caney's hill.
The victory over Cervera's fleet
Brings pride to our bosoms still.
But what of the boys who went before
To fight with Macao brave?
The Yankee lads who for love of right
Now sleep in a nameless grave?

Born into life in freedom's land,
Longing to set men free,
Dying of fever and hunger and pain
In that fair isle of the sea,
Tortured and slain in the prison cells,
Dying without a cry—
Are they forgotten by all their friends?
Are they not worth a sigh?

Oh, give all praise to our heroes, then,
Dewey and Schley and all,
Capron and Fish and all the rest
Who answered their country's call.
Don't take a word from the volunteer
Of the praise that he now enjoys,
But spare one thought in the midst of it all
For the filibustering boys.
—G. L. C. in New York Sun.



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